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SILVER SPEECHES.

Senators Teller and Morrill Declare Their Views in the Senate.

FROM OPPOSITE SIDES.

Senator Morrill Replies to Senator Stewart and Arouses a Vigorous Reply From the Colorado Senator—Two Good Speeches.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vice president laid before the senate three messages from the president transmitting agreements made by commissioners with the Indians of Colville reservation in Washington, with the Wichita and similar bands of Indians of Oklahoma and with the Tonkawa Indians in Oklahoma. They were read and referred to the committee on Indian affairs. The senate bill introduced by Mr. Stewart to provide for the free coinage of silver of gold and silver bullion was taken up and Mr. Morrill proceeded to address the senate.

Mr. Morrill addressed the senate in criticism of the speech heretofore made by Mr. Stewart and in opposition to the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He feared that his remarks might be as much of a drug as silver itself, but he could not afford to shirk the question. The financial instrumentalities and monetary affairs of the country were of such transcendent importance, touching not only the pocket of every citizen, but the honor and general welfare of the whole people, that it must be conceded that they deserved to be discussed as a question of national gravity and not merely as partisan or campaign topics of local or ephemeral interest. At his time of life he could have no other impulse than a desire to be right and to speak the truth as he had learned it, but this might compel him in the plainest words to criticise opinions and misdirected theories and to present such facts and arguments as appear to be conclusive in support of the public credit and that sound standard of money which would abide forever in harmony with the money of the most enlightened Christian nations. He was now and ever had been in favor of maintaining both gold and silver in circulation, and silver to the extremest boundary that could maintain it on a parity with gold. It would be real joy for him to have silver greatly increase in actual value. He had not voted for the silver act of 1890 for the reason that silver bullion was neither to be paid for nor paid out in accordance with the safer proposal of Secretary Windom; and that the silver to be purchased was fixed as it appeared to him at a too magnificent amount, and also that a full price would be paid for a commodity which the government could neither sell nor part with to any considerable amount without serious loss. For the first time in his life he dodged the question and did not vote against the bill, not only because his vote would not have changed the result or secured anything better, but because his distinguished friend the senior senator from Nevada, Mr. Jones, begged him not to.

Mr. Morrill went on to say that national bank notes were rapidly being made to step down and out to give room to silver paper. The original United States notes or greenbacks were likely to be the next sacrifice demanded, in order to give the whole field to silver paper. No expedients had been untried and no effort withheld to push or carry silver dollars into circulation, but it has been demonstrated that no more than about sixty million dollars of over 400 millions coined could be coaxed or kicked outside the treasury. The weight was objected to as too heavy and the value too light. There was in the treasury to-day in silver dollars and silver bullion over 12,000 tons which even burglars almost ceased to covet and only express companies appreciated its value when they lugged it across the continent. But the government was required to hold and guard it night and day together with all forthcoming monthly additions.

When and where was this silver deluge to end? In ten years more under existing statutes the government might have locked up in its subterranean vaults silver to the aggregate of perhaps more than one billion dollars, for all of which its obligations payable in coin would be outstanding. Should this foundation be further aggravated by unlimited free coinage? Silver certificates or treasury notes issued for silver bullion had been presented for payment in silver, but they were paid in gold when so demanded. How long they could be thus kept in a parity with gold was already a matter of public and profound concern and largely dependent upon an honest and proper interpretation of the law and the courage and skill of the secretary. Whenever the gold in the treasury should vanish (and it might vanish under a cloud of silver as well as under a cloud of adverse exchanges) these certificates and notes could then be paid only in standard silver dollars and these as money were known to be not worth their face value. As security for silver certificates or treasury notes which were to circulate at par with gold they were notoriously inadequate, as 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine would fetch no more than 74 cents. It would be hardly less safe, and certainly equally honest, to base such certificates on notes and circulate them as good money upon iron or copper or upon wheat or tobacco, purchased and accumulated in like manner at 33⅓ per cent. above the market value, as to base such circulation upon the so-called standard silver dollars under free coinage.

Whatever advantage from unlimited free coinage of silver might accrue to corporate owners of silver mines, when gold advanced to a premium, will be brief and not permanent, as then no secretary of the treasury would be willing to sell us bonds in order to obtain gold to keep any paper currency paid out for silver on a parity with gold. These corporations, therefore, at no remote period would have their own drug return to plague the inventors and find silver certificates or treasury notes received for silver bullion when unsupported by gold or no greater value than that of silver contained in the free coined silver dollar.

The experiment which was now being made to have the government purchase in compulsion a fixed monthly amount of silver had, he feared, complicated and more or less retarded any international compact relative to silver and perhaps contributed to the degradation of its value by largely restricting the demand to one country and by the practical exclusion of any popular demand from any other. The menace of unlimited coinage, with the swelling accumulation of coined and uncoined silver in the treasury, which might in some financial contingency be thrust upon any or all other markets, not only tended to perpetuate its present uncertainty of value but might further tend to sink it to a lower depth. Certainly unlimited coinage would indefinitely postpone all hope of an international compact. The depreciation of silver has been accelerated not only by its greatly increased abundance, but also by its diminished use as money by leading commercial nations. Silver miners had no promise of an increase of wages in case of the free coinage of silver and silver as a standard of money must for all time stand or fall upon its intrinsic merits and not upon the merits of the place whence it came. The silver propagandists declared that they only sought to have silver placed on an equity with gold, knowing as they did that their inequality had been displayed from age to age. The transparent design appeared to be to bring silver in America to the front as a lower and cheaper standard of money, with which to buy and sell as the sole measure of debts and as a more tempting and sinister inducement to the debtor class to follow treacherous leaders. Whether or not the measure would be honest or honorable on the part of the government in relation to all the existing contracts they did not care to discuss, nor even to consider who the debtors really are. When they saw that it was discovered that the great corporations were the largest debtors of the country there was the parties to whom was to be offered the cheaper money which to discharge obligations incurred upon a gold standard often to those whose sole surplus was the lone deposit in a savings bank. It would be seen that it was very largely the great corporations which would reap where they had not sown. The silver conspirators promised to give silver as cheap and money and in the next breath promised to bring it up to the par of gold. Somebody was to be cheated. Who was it? One promise or the other must prove false. This silver bureau threatens the country desperately as an extract from one of their circulars will show as follows:

That if silver cannot be remonetized, gold will be demonetized and paper substituted for both gold and silver. The people will not be destroyed for want of money. The gold trust by rejecting one of the precious metals has taught how both may be rejected.

In conclusion Mr. Morrill said: I have attempted to demonstrate:

First—That the depreciation of silver is both signal and universal, that unlimited coinage should not be maintained on the present standard with gold, but would suddenly wreck the country by a silver revolution.

Second—That unlimited coinage would interdict all international silver compacts.

Third—That there is no scarcity of money in circulation, but instead the amount is twice as great as it was in 1878 and is increasing in a center.

Fourth—That a silver standard would be equivalent to a horizontal reduction of tariff of 25 per cent. if not more, and an equal reduction of all pensions.

Fifth—That the enormous increase of silver to the extent of four times the product of 1854 coincident with a greatly lessened demand for it, has so depreciated its value that unlimited coinage by the United States must prove a disastrous national blunder.

Sixth—That there is no magic in any law of congress which can make the world accept an ounce of silver as worth any more in coin than in bullion.

Seventh—That the parties to profit by free coinage would be the corporate owners of silver mines only, and the parties to finally suffer the largest losses by it would be the great mass of our people, into whose hands the depreciated coin and treasury notes would finally pass.

The public credit of our great republic is at stake. Shall we have the best money standard of the foremost nations of mankind or shall we descend to the dickering and narrow gauge of silver only for the conduct of a greater home and foreign trade than that of any other people, ancient or modern: we have paid off more than three-fourths of our great war debt in gold, when our resources were far less than now, and I am unwilling to forfeit our well-established reputation and lose public confidence and all the ancestral prestige of our history by paying the sorry remnant of this debt in a legal tender of much less value.

At the close of the speech which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery, Mr. Teller took the floor and called attention to the fact that the senator from Vermont as well as the president of the United States in his annual message treated the silver bill of July 14, 1890, as the work of bimetallists in congress. He (Mr. Teller) denied that assertion. The bill he said was not the work or the product of the silver people but the product of a committee that had been known to be for many years deadly hostile to bimetallism. He knew that the senator from Vermont claimed to be a bimetallist (as the president also claimed to be) but they were bimetallists of the character that has always been satisfied with being so in words and never in actions. He did not intend to quarrel with the act of July, 1890, but he did intend to show that it was not a silver act. It was a money act and as such it had received the approval of eighteen senators who had voted for the free coinage and had received the condemnation of sixty-five senators who voted for free coinage.

After quoting a sentence from the president's message to the effect that the bill had been expected to bring the price of silver up to $1.29 per ounce, Mr. Teller challenged the executive for proof of that statement and asserted that only one senator (alluding to Mr. Jones of Nevada) had intimated that the act of 1890 would bring silver up to par. On the other hand more than twenty senators had asserted that it would not bring silver to par. He had declared when the bill was under discussion that it was not a silver bill and that it was not acceptable to the silver people. It would not do to say that that legislation had been put on the statute book by silver people. If disaster came, as it would come if that policy was persisted in, it would have to be laid at the door of the men who had for fifteen years steadily resisted the general public demand for the use of silver on equal terms with gold.

But there was, he said, another proposition coming from the executive. What was it? It was that the United States should accumulate all the gold of the world and that then the money centers of Europe would say that the United States having got all the gold, they would join the United States in the work of using silver money. Coming as it did from the executive of the nation, he (Mr. Teller) was bound to speak of it with respect whatever he might think or feel. How was the United States to accumulate the gold of the world? Even when this country had an abundance of crops and was enjoying great prosperity, gold had left the country at the rate of a million dollars a day. The United States was a debtor nation, owing to Europe more than $2,000,000,000. More than $5,000,000,000, the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) said. More than $2,000,000,000 certainly, to be conservative. How was the United States to get Europe to unload her coffers and to send her gold? He wished some friend of the new method would tell the senate how to get the gold from Europe. He would like to see it coming at the rate of a million a day, but it was only another makeshift, another method by which the inevitable should be delayed when the two metals could be put together or else the use of silver be absolutely abandoned except for subsidiary coin. What the silver men wanted was to have the two metals put together, tied together by law so that they would be on an equality with a ratio to be established. Mr. Teller referred to the fact of the president having sent a New York banker (Mr. Seligman) to Berlin in connection with the silver question, and said that he supposed that that was a delightful way of giving somebody a trip to Europe at the expense of the government. Certainly all the benefit to be derived from it would be by the individual whose expenses were paid. He (Mr. Teller) could name twenty men in public life who could have gone to Europe and made a report that would have some value, but no such report would be got from bankers or monometallists.

He entered a protest against the declaration of the executive and of the senator from Vermont that the silver men were responsible for the legislation of 1890. He himself had declared that he would vote for it with extreme reluctance, that he would vote for it because it might be repealed, if the same amount of money was given to the people and that could only be done by free coinage or by an unlimited issue of money at the option of the government. The latter would never take place and so the act of July '90 would not be repealed. It was on the statute book to stay, fraught with all the dangers that attended it, and he admitted that these dangers were great. His friends on the other side of the chamber had not voted for the bill, although they were silver men and, although twenty-three of them voted with him for free coinage. They had not been willing to take the risk, but he had taken the risk which he was not then insensible of, as he was not now. There was now 490,000,000 of silver in the country practically in use as money and every year added to it 54,000,000 ounces. In ten years there would be a billion of silver in the coffers of the government. It would not make much difference as to the care of it. A hole might be dug in the ground and the silver dropped into it, where it would be safe from robbers and thieves, from rust and decay. The act of 1890 treated that silver as a commodity. It degraded it and held it in subjection to gold. By and by the people of the United States would say that they had a great interest in the immense amount of silver in the treasury; that it was theirs; that every ounce of it had been bought with their sweat and blood, and they would not let it be depreciated or sold at less than $1.29 per ounce. When there was an undue amount of silver in the treasury the country would come to a silver basis and if it ever did so, it would be through the act of 1890. He would rather see the country on a silver basis to-day than on a gold basis. If there was to be but one metal basis, he was for silver, not because it was produced in his own state, but because it met best the wants of the people of the country; as it met the wants of the race.

Every American statesman ought to direct his attention (Mr. Teller said) to see how the two metals could be tied together so indissolubly that they would never be parted; that could not be done by having silver put down to fifty cents an ounce nor could it be done by accumulating gold from Europe. It could only be done by taking a heroic step and passing a free coinage bill in the hope it would bring the world to the American policy or else would make an international agreement. But no effort (he declared) had been made by any gold man in the United States in favor of an international arrangement.

Mr. Dolph sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from a speech of Mr. Stewart to the effect that the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month would use all the silver produced in the United States and would put up the price of silver to par.

He believed that it would revive drooping industries, would stimulate business and would bring hope and courage to the people of the United States. He did not vote for it because it was a silver bill, for it was not. A certain public man who had not yet taken his seat in the senate (meaning Hill) had announced that the act of July, 1890, had to be repealed, but he (Mr. Teller) asserted that it would not be repealed. There was no considerable number of public men in the country who would dare to repeal it.

Mr. Stewart admitted that his prophecy had failed, but pleaded that the conditions had changed and that it had been proved conclusively that nothing would do but free coinage.

No action was taken on the bill and, after a short executive session the senate out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Gamble of South Dakota adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

Ohio Returns the Great Opponent of Free Silver.

A MOST EXCITING CONTEST.

A Victory in the Caucus by a Vote of Fifty-three to Thirty-eight—Foraker Gracefully Accepts His Defeat for the Office.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—As expected, the Foraker and Sherman men first locked horns on the senatorial case to-night on how ballots should be taken, secret or viva voce. The Foraker men urged a secret ballot on the ground that it had been charged that a number of members were being coerced. They wished, they said, to relieve all members of constraint. The Sherman men contended that each member presented a constituency that he was supposed to vote their wishes and they should have the privilege of knowing whether he represented them, or misrepresented them. Fully an hour was spent in debate on this question. The vote stood 47 in favor of the viva voce vote to 44 for a secret ballot. It was thus evident that some Sherman men wanted a secret ballot and some excitement followed the vote.

Senator Nichols presented the name of Senator Sherman in an eloquent speech, dwelling on his record as a financier. Representative Griffin presented the name of ex-Governor Foraker expatiating upon his soldier record. Numerous seconding speeches to both these nominations were made. Representative Welch, in what must have been his maiden speech, presented Major McKinley's name but it was soon afterward withdrawn by a telegram from Major McKinley. This did not deter Welch, however, from voting for his candidate. Representative Dicks presented the name of Charles Foster. As the ballot proceeded, there was no demonstration except that when Porter, of Cleveland, a doubtful man, voted for Foraker, the Foraker men shouted and when Pudney of Cleveland, another doubtful man, voted for Sherman the Sherman men raised a whoop. The first ballot resulted: Sherman 53, Foraker 38, Foster 1, McKinley 1. Necessary to a choice 47.

After the vote was announced both Sherman and Foraker were brought to the hall. Senator Sherman spoke first, and after thanking the members of the caucus, complimented Mr. Foraker upon his fight, saying it was the hardest fight he had ever entered and he hoped he would never have him for an opponent again.

Ex-Governor Foraker spoke in a good natured way, saying he did not forsee when he entered the fight that when a man begins to fight John Sherman he has to fight the whole United States.

The Khedive Dead.

Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt, was born Nov. 5, 1852. He was the oldest son of the late Khedive Ismael. He succeeded to the viceroyalty of Egypt by decree of the Ottoman empire, Aug. 8, 1879, upon the forced abdication of his father and received the investiture on Aug. 12.

Tewfik Pasha is the sixth ruler of Egypt in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali Pasha, who was appointed vali, or governor, in 1806, and who in 1841, got the sultan, with the five great powers, to settle the hereditary principle in his own family.

Tewfik married in January, 1873, the Princess Emineh, daughter of the late El Hamy Pasha, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

Tewfik Pasha's reign is most notable for the insurrection headed by Arabi Pasha, which broke out in September, 1881, with the object of compelling Tewfik Pasha to dismiss his ministry and convene a sort of parliament, or assembly of notables which met early in 1882. The affair of Sept. 8, resulted in the overthrow of Riaz Pasha's administration and he was succeeded by Sherif Pasha, who with the Khedive, in 1882, called together the assembly of notables and Arabi Pasha was appointed under secretary of war. Arabi and the army had, however, the monopoly of power and became, substantially, dictator.

This, eventually, caused the British government to intervene by armed force. The bombardment of Alexandria under a fleet commanded by Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, July 11, 1882, followed, and subsequently, Arabi Pasha and his army were completely routed at Tel-El-Kebir, by British troops under the command of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley. Arabi fled to Cairo where he surrendered to Gen. Drury Lowe. On December 3, Arabi Pasha pleaded guilty to a charge of rebellion and was condemned to death; immediately afterward the Khedive commuted the sentence to perpetual exile from Egypt and its dependencies.

Ceylon was eventually chosen as the place of banishment and Arabi Pasha and other leaders of the rebellion were landed at Colombo, January 16, 1883.

A SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The death of the Khedive of Egypt has created an enormous sensation throughout France and particularly in this city. It is believed that France will take this opportunity of reopening the whole Egyptian question and that she will insist upon the appointment of a regency with a French representation in such regency.

England, it is thought, will probably insist that Prince Abbas, the eldest son of the late Khedive, is old enough to reign, or should England not take that course, it is inferred that she will advocate the appointment of a council or regency with Sir Evelyn Baring, the British agent, consul general and minister plenipotentiary in Egypt, as the presiding officer of such a body.

It is generally admitted, even here, at this state of the eastern question the influence of the late Sir William White, the last British ambassador to the porte, here with the sultan, would have been invaluable.

In any case the situation in the Mediterranean, in Morocco and in Egypt is a dangerous one and will need great care and fine diplomacy to avert a clash of arms.

Nations Take Warning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The president's proclamation under the reciprocity section of the tariff act, states that in view of the provision in the reciprocity section of the tariff law of Oct. 1, 1890, making it the duty of the president after Jan. 1, 1892, to suspend by proclamation the free admission of sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides against such countries producing these articles, as, after date, maintaining tariff duties upon any agricultural and other products which he may deem unequal and unreasonable, the president submitted to the attorney general the question whether the law authorized him to issue a proclamation fixing a future day when the duties imposed by virtue of the proclamation would take effect. The attorney general has given an opinion that the duties must attach and be collected on and after the date of the proclamation, and that a future day cannot be named by the president. Owing to this decision and to the fact that justice to importers of the articles named in section 3 of the tariff laws requires that reasonable notice should be given of the president's intentions, Secretary Blaine to-day sent notice to the diplomatic representatives. Austria-Hungary, Colombia, Hayti, Nicaragua, Honduras, Spain, Philippine Islands and Venezuela, informing them that on the 15th of March next, the president would issue his proclamation unless in the meantime some satisfactory reciprocity arrangement should be made with the countries named.

A Man Hunt.

ARKALON, Kan., Jan. 7.—The work of running down the murderers of Sheriff Sam Dunn and the would-be assassinators of Judge Botkin began to-day in earnest. Deputy sheriffs in posse and squads of soldiers are riding about the country in search of the thirty-five men for whom warrants have been issued. So far but five men have been brought into the military camp established here. Two of the ring leaders arrived here this evening under military escort. They are C. Anderson, chairman of the Seward county commission, and C. Leach, a farmer residing two miles north of Springfield. All of the prisoners so far are members of either the Farmers' or Citizen's Alliance. The warrants for the murders were issued by an Arkalon justice, and as they have to be returned here, the prisoners are brought here to await their preliminary examination, although the jail is located at Springfield. Naturally the complaints would have been made before the justice of the peace at Springfield, but he is accused of being in sympathy with the conspirators, and if the men charged with Dunn's murder should be brought before him he would release them regardless of the evidence. On the other hand the Arkalon justice is expected to hold all who are brought before him for trial in the district ward, while it is generally conceded that under existing laws no conviction can be had of any murderer, no matter how cold-blooded, within this county. In this county a justice can hold an accused man for several months or until it has been demonstrated at three separate terms of court that a jury cannot be empaneled. The result is that all anti-Botkin men are convinced that an arrest or warrant issued by the Arkalon justice of the peace means certain imprisonment for an indefinite period. The leaders of the conspirators are now being brought in and it is feared their followers will make a desperate attempt to release them.

Adjutant-general Roberts has become so thoroughly convinced of the probability of an attack that he wired Governor Humphrey to-night, laid the facts before him and suggested more troops be sent to his aid. There are only twenty-five men in the company remaining here, and this meager force must not only guard the prisoners, but form a picket line about the town to guard against a surprise. Judge Botkin, instead of opening his court at Springfield, as he was expected to do, came to Arkalon and went to Pratt to attend the funeral of Sheriff Dunn. He cannot return before Saturday and will not attempt to sit in court till Monday morning. The organization which succeeded in murdering Sheriff Dunn Tuesday has been formed in five of the six counties in Judge Botkin's districts, and the detectives who succeeded in gaining admittance into the secret councils say that members were compelled to take an oath that they would prevent Judge Botkin from again holding court, if by any human effort he could be disposed of. If he remains in the district there is not the slightest doubt but that he would be murdered. Should the trouble in this county be passed over without further bloodshed it will doubtless be repeated in the next county which the judge visits to hold court.

The Kansas War.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—A special to the Star from Topeka, Kan., says: Governor Humphrey wired Judge Botkin this morning that he could put arms in the hands of the deputy sheriff. The adjutant general was further instructed not to interfere with the work done by the civil authorities, but to assist them in serving warrants if called upon. "The force under your command," said the governor, "must not be used to aggravate old troubles or precipitate new ones in a spirit of revenge or retaliation. Is the coroner level headed and disposed to do his duty without fear or favor? Keep me fully advised." Judge Botkin was informed by wire that General Roberts would assist him in preserving the peace and aid him in serving warrants for the arrest of parties properly charged with the killing.

There is a suspicion that Botkin's request made for a stand of arms on the day of the difficulty is believed to have been for the purpose of arming his friends and that had it been sent a general fight would have followed. Botkin has shown no disposition to retire from the bench and the impression prevails here that he will remain, even if it becomes necessary to place his entire judicial district under military rule. The only way in which he can be removed is by impeachment and this will hardly be tried again.

A Battle with Outlaws.

ARKALON, Kan., Jan. 7.—A courier arrived here at noon just in from the south line of the state. He reports a running conflict between the fleeing desperadoes and an armed posse of pursuers. According to his report there were two wagons loaded with fifteen of the men participating in the canon battle. They had been camped in a gulch south of Springfield, where they were discovered. They saw their pursuers at about the same moment and then commenced the life and death race. For ten miles the two parties were not within firing distance, but just before dusk the pursuing party came within less than a quarter of a mile of the desperadoes and then the firing commenced.

This running fight was kept up on a level plain for a distance of four miles. Following one fusilade four men were seen to tumble from their seats in the wagons, one in one and three in the other. It could not be ascertained whether they were killed or wounded. The pursuing party finding that their jaded horses would not carry them further, made a detour of some half a mile to a ranch, where they procured fresh horses and the race was resumed. The courier started from that point. He says the pursuing party, numbering fourteen men, would follow the desperadoes into No Man's Land if necessary and bring them back dead or alive.

Another courier is hourly expected and will bring with him news of a battle in which one side or the other will be annihilated. It was learned to-day that the party killing Dunn, which numbered about fifty men, was made up of details from the counties of Seward, Stevens, Grant, Morton and Haskell. Threats have been made in each of these five counties that in case Judge Botkin attempts to open court in either, he will be killed, and the threats come from men known to be desperadoes. The scenes in this county are feared in each of the other counties.

Another and new feature has been added. Wm. V. Dunn, the 17-year-old son of Sheriff Dunn, who looks 21, will start here Saturday after his father's burial for the purpose of settling up matters, as he says with a quiet air, but with a dangerous look in his eyes.

The six men who escaped at the cannon battle have openly declared that they will hunt to the death every man concerned in the disgraceful affair, and young Dunn has joined them. They feel bitterly the murder, and this feeling is intensified by the knowledge that the body of the murdered sheriff was robbed of arms, watch, jewelry and money, proving that outlaws in fact must be dealt with. Then, too, there is the feeling that following the Wood murder precedent, the guilty parties would eventually escape unless summary justice is administered.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

SPRINGFIELD, Kan., Jan. 7.—The soldiers who arrived here last night have again demonstrated the fact long since conclusively proven, that a mob, no matter how turbulent and lawless it may be in the absence of troops, soon becomes orderly and law abiding in their presence, or else seeks safety in flight. One of the two effects rarely fails to follow the presence of an organized body of men bent upon preserving the peace. In the present instance the latter effect is noticed, and not a single member of the mob, which so cruelly murdered an officer of the town remained to oppose the state militia in their work of bringing order out of chaos. Company F of the state militia under command of Captain Heister arrived here last night and is camped in some vacant store rooms. A number of people were gathered about the streets engaged in discussing the situation and wondering what the outcome would be, but they displayed no arms. The military had a quieting and soothing effect on them all.

Contrary to a report circulated freely Judge Botkin did not come to Springfield at all. The judge intended to open and adjourn court at 10 o'clock this morning, but the project was abandoned and he went to Pratt to attend the funeral of Sheriff Dunn. At 11 o'clock Springfield attorneys decided to elect a temporary judge and to call a special venire at the instance of the county attorney. Col. J. H. Ryicsecker and staff have established headquarters in the empty Springfield bank building, which is about 12x24 feet in size, and a few bank checks appear to indicate that a banking business was once carried on inside the building.

A ton of bran stored in the room, in addition to the officers' traps, adds to the incongruity of the surroundings. Apparently every one who is said to have had connection with the killing of Sheriff Dunn has vanished. The six officers who survive the attack say there were fifty men at least in the attacking party. They filled three covered wagons and many were on horseback. Not one can be found.

Blaine's Illness Very Slight.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—James G. Blaine, jr., who was in Washington yesterday when his father was taken ill, came on to Philadelphia last night. To a reporter he said: "My father's illness is very slight and there is nothing dangerous in it whatever. At noon time I was surprised to find that my father had come home. He had shortly before been seized with a slight sickness of the stomach while attending to his official duties at the state department. The sickness was caused by something he had eaten and only lasted a few minutes, and in a short time he was feeling all right. He was able to take a light lunch.

"I am surprised to see that so great a furore has been raised in the newspapers over what was so little. It was nothing more than a slight attack of indigestion. My father has not been able to take much exercise because of the bad weather that we have been having lately. It was due to this lack of exercise that this little indisposition happened. Before I left Washington my father told me that he was feeling very well, as well as if nothing had ever happened."

For New States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Washington of Tennessee, the chairman of the committee on territories, says the committee will undoubtedly prepare bills containing enabling acts by which the territories of Arizona and New Mexico can hold conventions to form constitutions that may be voted on by the people at the coming election in November. The bills will, he says, in all probability be so framed that the territories may after the constitutions are adopted by the people, be admitted by the proclamation of the president so that further action by congress will not be necessary. It is not likely, he says, that any new territory will be admitted in time to participate in the next presidential election.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

HIS FAVORITE.

MODEL MAG IN THE STUDIO OF ALMA TADEMA.

Ideal Representations of Domestic Greek Life—One of the Most Popular of English Artists—An Interesting Story of His Boyhood—The New Dutch School.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—"As the sun colors flowers so art colors life. This inscription over one of the doors attracted my first attention as I entered the studio of Laurens Alma Tadema, R. A., at St. John's Wood, London—who is lauded for his ideal representations of domestic scenes of ancient Greek life wherever modern English art is known.

The studio was a spacious hall, the ceiling of which consisted almost entirely of a square skylight, and not only the walls, with their cornices and painted festoons of flowers, were reminiscent of classic taste, but also the entire equipment of the room. There were water vases, skins of wild animals, writing tablets with a silver stylus, a piece of Tyrian drapery thrown over a huge water vase, imitations of ancient armory, a few green bronzes of genuine Grecian workmanship, and any amount of Tanagra figures and plaster casts.

"Strange," I thought, "for Alma Tadema, a full-blooded Dutchman (he was born in Dronrijp, Friesland, as the son of a notary), to be the most popular of English artists, painting scenes from Greek life. Why, the world is getting quite cosmopolitan."

The artist entered, coming up a flight of stairs leading into the adjoining room. He was in undress—white shoes and jacket in strong contrast to his ruddy complexion. His mustache and goatee were trimmed a la Louis Napoleon, only not quite so heavy and pointed, and his hair, parted in the middle, did not quite conceal a scar which he received accidentally during school life.

He shook my hand cordially and then said to a young lady with a Greek coiffure, sitting reading behind a screen, whom I had failed to see: "Mag, you might get dressed in the meantime." The lady disappeared.

"One of the models," he smiled, "and a very good one, by the way. Perhaps you remember her as I have used her in my bathing scenes."

"I hope I do not disturb you if she has come to pose for you."

"Oh, I shall work bye-and-bye."

"She has a remarkable profile," I resumed, referring again to the model.

"Oh, it is not so much for her physical beauty, but for a certain suggestiveness, something that cannot be easily defined by words. But she continually gives me new ideas and lines of beauty. But won't you be seated, Mr. ——?"

And he felt for his glasses to look at my card.

"Are you short-sighted?"

"Yes, and I am thankful for it."

"Thankful?" I repeated with slight curiosity.

He nodded. "I consider it a blessing for an artist to be short-sighted. Take for instance a scene in the open fields—naturally every blade and every stump has its beauty; but what are those close, microscopic characteristics to the large features of a landscape?"

"But the outlines in your pictures are so clear and sharp."

"For outline drawing I always put on my glasses, but I take them off as soon as I make studies for light and shade."

His speech was slow, yet animated and only bore a slight accent. The broad joviality of his Dutch nature was always breaking through all artificial restraints, which he may have adopted in London society.

"Look, how beautiful!" he suddenly interrupted our conversation, pointing to a block of speckled porphyry on which the sunbeams were playing. "Look, there is a fugitive light which summons and exhausts the skill of an artist."

He had quite a collection of broken marble slabs—green, yellow, black, etc., but among all the marble of the Pentelicon, white and glittering as snow, from which the Parthenon was built, was most conspicuous. And who can surpass Alma Tadema in representing colonnades, flights of stairs, rotundas of marble in all its variety of luster and color, streaks, veins and waves as transparency and polish and the brown marks of decay on the slabs at the point of juncture!

Unlike most artists he is a most industrious worker, using every spare moment to give it to his favorite pursuit, and he often rises from the dining table before the rest of the family to hasten to his studio and finish a sketch. As a boy, wishing to rise early, he tied a string to his toe and asked his mother to pull it in the morning. Of late the eager ambition and courageous perseverance of his youth, for he had to overcome many vicissitudes in his time, have sobered down a little by success. But one can still see in him the boy of whom the following story is told:

One night his mother heard him sobbing in bed. She was a woman of considerable artistic taste herself and could feel for him when he confided his grief to her. He had read in a biography of Murillo mention a mulatto boy employed in the great Spanish painter's studio, who at the age of ten painted a portrait with such skill that it even astonished his master. This was the cause of the grief of Lourens who had never known a great painter or visited a picture gallery, for they lived in the little town of Leeuwarden and he had tried to draw something to please him, but was already 13.

Alma Tadema opened one of the huge portfolios, filled with drawings, all showing the thoroughness and sincerity of purpose, which is one of his leading characteristics. There were the first sketches for "The Death of the First Born," "Waiting an Audience with Agrippa," "Reading Homer," "Anthony and Cleopatra" plays; and designs for the stage scenery of "The Merchant of Venice," and Tennyson's "The Cup," for the Lyceum, which must have cost Irving a handsome sum; an outline drawing of several pictures, now in the famous Walter collection in Baltimore, which contains eight Alma Tademas. All his studies of figures are made from imagination, not from models.

Alma Tadema is a pupil of the Belgian painter, Leys, who enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent teacher and must have been of considerable influence on Alma Tadema during his thirteen years' stay in Antwerp. And though he is more refined than his master, he has that certain phlegm and dryness of conception, and coolness of coloring which can be noticed in all the historical paintings of Leys.

Then he led me into the adjoining rooms hung with pictures, among which a few of Mesdag, the well-known Dutch marine painter, were conspicuous. Alma Tadema, a great skater, never fails to go to his native country during the cold weather, as Holland, with its numerous canals and ditches and unusually severe winters, is undoubtedly the ideal resort for that amusement.

We passed his library. There were, of course, the novels of Ebers, Bulwer's "The Last Days of Pompeii," and other similar novels, Schlieman's works, and the best histories, a collection of books on architecture, in which he is considered an authority, and Greek and Roman classics, which he reads in the original.

Seizing an old, rather dilapidated looking copy in Dutch of Leonardo da Vinci's "How to Become a Painter," he said: "This book taught me to see correctly; you know, the first chapters make clear that the knowledge of perspective is the most important part of an artist's education."

Seeing novels of the Dutch authoresses, Courtmans and Gelregat, lying on a table, I asked him to tell me about the present school of painting in Holland.

"Nothing like the old, of course—let me see, whom have we besides Mesdag—there are the Maris brothers, all very clever, in particular the landscapist. The technique in his sketches is marvelous. He simply daubs a few lumps of color on the canvass and it looks like a tree, a waddling duck, an old woman, or whatever he likes to represent. Then there is Roybet, with his costume pictures; but he always repeats himself—nothing but groups of gambling and carousing guardsmen in dazzling costumes. The Dutch have always been good cattle painters since Verboeckhoeven, Mauve is the best sheep painter. Von Marck is a Parisian. And surely one cannot forget Israels, at a chemist, who touches the most prosaic subject like a carving or potato-peeling girl, with his brush and wraps it in such mystic, and yet so natural chiaroscura, and such realistic coloring, that it turns into the most exquisite poetry."

Then he opened a closet of Greek and Roman costumes, saying: "The wardrobe of my models."

"It took me quite a while before I could determine the exact size of a toga (to 20x10 inches). My costumes are archaeologically correct. Not like Watt's, mere fancy costumes. Anyhow, I am tired of his brown backgrounds, dark outlines and yellow head lights."

Mme. Tadema's studio was much like her husband's, except that flowers, birds, music and many other tokens betrayed its occupant to be a woman. She delights in painting rich stuffs, and her favorite subjects are little boy cavaliers and their damsels in the dress of Rubens' time.

"Mr. Tadema," called a female voice.

"We are coming," he answered cheerfully. "Mag is waiting for me," turning to me.

We re-entered the studio. Mag had donned a saffron-colored garment, which revealed the beauty of her bust and arms and swept in ample folds around her bare feet, cased in sandals fastened with white thongs. He tried her in several poses, and the girl seemed really very alert in catching and entering into the artist's idea. At last she lay reclining on a marble couch, an imitation in papier mache.

At the time he was painting a picture of a banquet of Emperor Heligobalus, that young dissipated wretch who out of mere "ennui" and cruelty had the habit of smothering his guests in a shower of rose leaves while he was looking on. This scene was sketched out on a canvas standing on the easel and most elaborate studies of rose leaves lying about.

"The critics undoubtedly would call it a strange subject," I remarked.

"Oh, they always have something to say," he laughed, seizing brush and palette. "The best criticisms are generally made by outsiders. When a boy of 16, I made a portrait of myself for my mother. Anxious to know an artist's opinion about it I carried it to some friendly painter. On the way a troop of boys shouted behind me: 'Halloa! He is carrying himself under his arm!' Then I was convinced that it was a good likeness." C. SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

Kindergarten Occupations—Perforating.

BY LELIA E. VAIL.

The distinction between the two classes of kindergarten material, gifts and occupations, is quite important. They have different effects—intellectually, actively, and morally. The gifts are the solid materials, as the soft balls, wooden spheres, cube and cylinder, divided cubes and squares and triangles, sticks and rings, and wooden points; the materials for the occupations are of a more perishable nature, as paper, worsteds, paints, clay, etc.

This difference in the composition of the two classes of materials, leads to a difference in their effect on the child. The gifts should give the child new thoughts and ideas suited to his development, while the occupations should fix these through practice with pliable material. In the first case the mind is receiving, in the second giving out knowledge. For instance the child playing with a cube gains impressions and ideas of it which he will attempt to picture or reproduce if a piece of clay be given him, and the accuracy of his ideas concerning the cube can be judged by the construction of the clay cube.

The gifts and occupations affect the active nature differently. In the one the child can only arrange materials, changing the parts in relation to each other and to the whole; in the other the creative activity is principally exercised in original designing and construction with material which, when once acted upon, gives a permanent result. In other words, in play with the gifts the child is a discoverer; with the occupations, an inventor. Froebel laid the greatest possible importance on the exercise of the "creative activity." He says: "The spirit of God hovered over chaos, and moved it; and stones, and plants, beasts and man took form and separate being and life. God created man in his own image, therefore, man should create and bring forth like God. His spirit, the spirit of man, should hover over the shapeless, and move it that it may take shape and form, a distinct being and life of its own. This is the high meaning, the deep significance, the great purpose of work and industry, of productive and creative activity." People are valued, not as much for their culture and learning as for the good they do, or, in other words, not so much by what they receive as by what they give or put out from their own personality. In proportion as we are anxious for the higher development of the race in general, we will labor less strenuously to put our thoughts into children, but allow them to unfold naturally the individuality in each, for we already know everything we may teach them, but we do not know that which is yet to be unfolded to mankind.

The gifts and occupations differ in their moral effect in degree only, it being claimed for the occupations that they exert a stronger influence for good. Work with kindergarten material has both a negative and a positive moral effect. In the first place it prevents the learning of vice and wickedness by keeping the child off the streets and busy in pure, good surroundings. In the second place it encourages and necessitates in the child the growth of a constructive tendency in opposition to the common destructive tendency of childhood, and also the child, through acquiring mastery of material, will gradually feel his power over himself, bringing his body, the material part of himself, under control also.

In previous papers I have shown how the principle of evolution governs the gifts in their proceeding from solid, through surface and line, to the point. The occupations follow the same law, advancing from the point, through line and surface, to the solid. The occupations in their order are perforating, sewing, drawing, interlacing, weaving, folding, cutting and pasting, painting, peas-work, cardboard and clay modeling.

Froebel was guided in choosing his occupations by watching the plays of children, selecting the natural occupations as he found them among the German children, and revising them to suit his purposes.

Perforating is the first in the series, going from the point to the solid. The perforating tool is a sharp needle fastened into a wooden handle. Holding this in a perfectly vertical position, the child pricks small round holes in paper placed over a cushion. Little children are provided with drawings in bold outlines, and by perforating these lines produce on the opposite side of the paper a raised outline of the drawing.

The "School of Perforating," which is intended only for the oldest kindergarten children, is done on paper marked in small squares by first pricking the corners of these squares and then by careful perforations connecting these corners, obtaining vertical and horizontal lines. These are next united to form figures, and as the eye gains accuracy and the hand precision advance is made to slanting and curved lines and their combinations.

Perforating has been almost entirely discarded from kindergartens on account of the great liability of injury to the eyes. It is such beautiful work and so thoroughly enjoyed by children that there is great temptation to give it to excess. It should be attempted only on very bright days, and for five, ten or fifteen minutes only, according to circumstances, at a time.

Perforating has decidedly an educative influence. In the first place many mathematical truths are experienced in the process—such as "a line is made up of a succession of points," "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points," "a curved line changes its direction at every point," "a point the limit of direction," and "a line is the limit of a surface."

Perforating trains the eye and the hand to a fine sense of relative position and distances, and educates these senses to steadiness and firmness, resulting in a strengthening of will power. It also develops the powers of concentration to a high degree.

Perforating is especially adapted to the making of the curved line (the line of beauty), for the curve, changing its direction at every point, seems more essentially to be made of points than a straight line.

In the process of perforating the aesthetic nature of the child is cultivated. W. E. Channing says in regard to the importance of cultivating the sense of the beautiful:

"In looking at our nature we discover among its admirable endowments, the sense of perception of beauty. We see the germ of this in every human being, and there is no power which admits greater cultivation; and why should it not be cherished in all? Beauty is an all-pervading presence. It unfolds in the numberless flowers of the spring. It waves in the branches of the trees and the green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and sea and gleams out in the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects, but the ocean, the mountain, the clouds, the heavens, the stars, the rising and setting sun, all overflow with beauty. The universe is its temple; and those men who are alive to it can not lift their eyes without feeling themselves encompassed with it on every side. An infinite joy is lost to the world by the want of culture of this spiritual endowment."

Moon's Weather Record.

Mr. Emory P. Moon, an old resident of El Paso county, residing at Husted, and who is greatly interested in meteorology, has furnished THE GAZETTE a report of the weather each week for many years past. The altitude at Husted is 6,540 feet above sea level. We append his report below for the past week, month and year:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 30.

Highest temperature, 52 deg., 27th and 29th; lowest temperature, 18 deg., on the 25th; weekly mean temperature, 23.28 deg. Direction of the wind, north two days, south two days, veering one day, northwest one day, southwest one day.

FOR DECEMBER.

Following is the weather record for December, as reported by Emery P. Moon, of Husted, Colo.:

Maximum temperature, 62 on the 9th.

Minimum temperature, —22 on the 7th.

Mean temperature, 27.79.

Maximum daily mean temperature, 47 on the 1st.

Minimum daily mean temperature, 3 on the 25th.

Number cloudless days 2, 7th and 27th.

Number clear days 5.

Number fair days 24.

Number foul or stormy days, 0.

Number days on which rain or snow fell, 7.

Total snowfall, 13.25 inches.

Total precipitation, (water) 0.66 inches.

Prevailing wind, south 10 days, north 10 days; northwest 3 days, southwest 2 days, veering 4 days, west 1 day, calm 1 day.

Mean temperature 4.56 deg. lower than December, 1890, and precipitation 0.39 inches greater.

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Longitude, 105 deg. 27 min.

Maximum temperature, 94, July 9.

Minimum temperature, —22, Dec. 7.

Mean temperature, 45.70.

Maximum daily mean temperature, 75, Aug. 7.

Minimum daily mean temperature, 3, Dec. 25.

Number of clear days (strictly), 70.

Number of fair days, 244.

Number of foul or stormy days, 5.

Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 93.

Total snowfall, 90 inches.

Total precipitation (water), 17.66 inches.

Mean temperature 2.59 deg. lower and precipitation 2.62 inches greater than for 1890.

County Commissioner Plumb and Assessor Perkins are trying to figure out how they are related. The late Senator Plumb of Kansas was a second cousin of the commissioner and his successor is the second cousin of the assessor.

Killed in a Snow Slide.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—A Silverton, Colo., special to The Republican says that another snowslide has occurred there. This afternoon Miss Sadie Jackson was snow shoeing on the mountain side, opposite the town, when a slide started, carrying her 600 feet. A rescuing party were aided in finding her by discovering her snow shoes protruding through the snow. She was dead when taken out.

The party of searchers who went here to find the body of Mike Ferrino, the Italian who was caught in the snowslide of Thursday, returned to-day, being unsuccessful. Another slide has come down over the first one and the man's body cannot be recovered until spring.

BURIED IN THE SNOW.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—A special to The Republican from Rico, Colo., says Sam Wilt Connel and J. Crowther were killed by a snowslide on the outskirts of that place last night. This morning a rescuing party found their bodies buried under a mass of snow.

STATE STATISTICS.

Record of Colorado Mines and Farms for 1891.

A MOST REMARKABLE SHOWING.

Mineral Thirty-three Millions, Farm Products Fifty-three Millions, Manufactures in Denver Fifty Millions.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The mineral output of Colorado for 1891 shows the unprecedented total of $33,538,932. This is an increase of $3,668,200 over the year 1890. Last year the silver product was figured at $1.04½ per ounce. This year the average value of silver for the year was only 98.55 cents per ounce. Figuring the product of this year at the average value of silver for 1890, the value of the output for the year just closed would be $2,072,710 greater than that of 1890. Again, figuring the total silver output at $1.29 per ounce, or coinage value, the total product for the year 1891 would have been $40,650,697, or a difference between the figures given as the output of this year of $7,201,063.

Divided into ounces, tons and pounds, it is as follows: Silver 23,102,355 ounces, gold 217,652 ounces, lead 63,128 tons, copper 558,701 pounds.

The total amount of business done by the smelters of the state is surprisingly large. The figures as given by the smelting managers themselves, foot up a total business of the year at $41,010,193.

Over one-half of the total smelting product of the state was by the smelters of Denver, the three smelters here alone producing $24,590,000, divided as follows:

Omaha & Grant	$12,877,872.23
Globe	6,082,730.77
Boston & Colorado	5,561,593.60

The following was the value of the ore smelted at the smelting points outside of Denver:

Pueblo	$11,241,289
Leadville	6,778,013
Durango	1,111,756
Denver Mint deposits	1,330,000

This exhibit is one of the most important of this year's mining statistics, and it shows that out of a total mineral production of $33,538,932, the smelters of the state have treated all but $377,933, and have also furnished to the other states and territories a cash market for $11,748,250 of their product.

Leadville's output is about the same figure as last year. Aspen claims an increase of over $2,000,000 in the value of its ores, although the tonnage product was 3,000 tons less than in 1890, the richness of the ore sold this year bringing the value of the product up to the enormous total of $9,800,000, as compared with $7,300,000 for the previous year.

The greatest strikes have been made by the several districts comprising the San Juan country. No actual figures are obtainable as to the exact product of the San Juan mines, but various estimates place the total at from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Probably the most surprising figures in connection with New Year's statistics concern the products of the farms of the state. These figures were gleaned from official reports, gathered by officers of the State Agricultural college, and show that the farm products of the state for 1891 amounted to the enormous total of $53,900,000. Professor Ingersoll of the State Agricultural college last year made a very careful estimate of the farm products and placed it in round numbers at $45,000,000. The increase this year is principally in wheat, oats, barley and corn, the product of the state for this year in these cereals being unprecedentedly large.

Statistics show that there are 12,396 miles of irrigation ditches and canals in the state and under these ditches there are no less than 4,578,800 acres of land capable of cultivation. Of this surprising number of miles of irrigation canals, 1,343.54 miles were constructed in 1891, adding 496,128 acres of land to the cultivated portion of the state.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing interests of Denver also show some remarkable figures. A careful review of the situation shows that there are 251 more manufacturing establishments in Denver at the beginning of 1892 than there were one year ago. The total manufactured product of these various manufacturing establishments foots up the sum of $50,931,311, as against $44,075,802 for last year. The number of men employed in the manufacturing plants of Denver is 12,300, an increase of 28 per cent. over the number employed last year. The increase in the number of manufactories opened this year is 44 per cent., as compared with the year previous. The gain in the total manufactured product is only 16 per cent. This may be accounted for by the fact that several of the larger establishments, including the new cotton and paper mill, have not been in operation a sufficient length of time to get any great quantities of their product on the market.

COAL OUTPUT.

The output of the coal mines of the state for the year is officially returned at 3,558,496 tons. Last year the product was 3,075,781 tons. Among the coal producing counties of the state Boulder stands at the head with 119,710 tons to her credit. La Plata county comes next with 54,000 tons; El Paso county produced 6,450 tons.

DENVER REAL ESTATE.

The real estate business of Denver for the year 1891 presents a better showing than even the most sanguine friends of the city had hoped for. The records show a total transfer of realty amounting to $67,516,984, as against a total of $65,000,000, in round numbers, for the year 1890. The official records show that 8247 trust deeds on Denver property were released during the year. This speaks volumes in behalf of the thousands who bought homes in the boom periods of '89 and '90 and have succeeded in paying for them.

DENVER BUILDINGS.

The total building operations of the city for the year will exceed $8,000,000. Last year the total building footed up something like $15,000,000. This apparent wide difference in building operations may be accounted for in the fact that last year the state capitol, the government building, and many other of the larger business blocks of Denver were included in the total, whereas this year the total building operations represent money invested in residences and business blocks—more of them, but not so costly in character.

GUILTY.

A Verdict of First Degree Murder Against Dr. Graves.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—In the Graves case this morning Judge Furman for the defense resumed his speech and continued till noon recess.

When Judge Furman concluded his argument, Prosecuting-attorney Stevens began the last closing speech in the case. Mr. Stevens showed by evidence given by the doctor that Graves was aware some time before Mrs. Barnaby's death that he had been appointed sole executor, without bonds, of her will. Stevens said that although the defense had brought forward witnesses to prove that the contents of the bottle had been tampered with while it was in the buggy in the livery stable over night, none of the counsel on the other side had referred to this in their speeches. The defense was based entirely on the fact that the contents of the bottle had been changed, however. It was 6 o'clock when Attorney Stevens closed his argument and the jury were then allowed to retire to prepare their verdict. Dr. Graves during trial has been out on bail, but as soon as the jury retired he was taken into custody.

The audience did not leave the room when the jury retired, for the expectation was that an early verdict would be reached. Dr. Graves, in charge of two deputy sheriffs, was taken to dinner, and did not return until 9 o'clock. At 9:30 there was a perceptible wave of excitement about the room, and it was whispered that the jury had reached a verdict. Judge Rising, who had left the court room, was a few minutes later sent for, and at 9:40 arrived and called the court to order.

At 9:45 the jury was brought into court and the foreman handed the clerk the written verdict. The clerk, after passing it to Judge Rising for inspection, read aloud:

"We, the jury, find Dr. T. Thatcher Graves guilty of murder in the first degree."

Dr. Graves was sitting behind his attorney, Judge Furman, and as the verdict was read he gave a violent start, almost leaping from his chair. The perspiration instantly started from every pore in his face and great drops of sweat dropped from his forehead. He then covered his face with his hands and was silent. His attorney, Judge Furman, took the verdict almost equally as hard and actually shed tears.

The judge asked Mr. Furman if he desired the jury polled and the latter savagely replied, "No," but made a motion for a new trial for Dr. Graves. When Dr. Graves was asked what he thought of the verdict, he replied by repeatedly saying that it was a great shock and surprise to him.

Judge Rising then ordered two bailiffs to convey Dr. Graves to the county jail. As the men grasped the doctor by the arms preparatory to removing him, he started violently, and in a dazed way said, "Are you going to take me to jail so soon?"

The deputies granted him a short time and he employed it whispering to Judge Furman. Colonel Ballou was present but had nothing to say. Judge Macon of the counsel for the defense was too ill to appear in the court room.

At 10 o'clock the bailiffs took Dr. Graves to a carriage and he was driven to the county jail. Colonel Ballou and Judge Furman accompanied him.

Mrs. Dr. Graves and the doctor's aged mother were not present in court when the verdict was rendered, but afterward went to jail to see the doctor. They were greatly affected by the news and the doctor's mother is said to have fainted when it reached her.

National Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued today:

Interest bearing debt bonds at 4½ continued at 2 per cent., Dec. 31, 1891	$25,364,500
Interest bearing debt bonds 4½ continued at 2 per cent. Nov. 30, 1891	25,364,500
Bonds at 4 per cent., Dec. 31, 1891	559,571,000
Bonds at 4 per cent., Nov. 30, 1891	559,573,650
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent., Dec. 31, 1891	88,470
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent., Nov. 30, 1891	88,720
Total Dec. 31	585,026,070
Total Nov. 30	585,026,870
Increase	100
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, Dec. 31, 1891	4,633,340
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, Nov. 30, 1891	5,279,770
Decrease	646,430
Debt bearing no interest Dec. 31, 1891	386,321,636
Debt bearing no interest Nov. 30, 1891	387,433,346
Decrease	1,111,710
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt Dec. 31	975,981,046
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt, Nov. 30	977,739,086
Decrease	1,758,040
Aggregate of debt including certificates and treasury notes Dec. 31	1,553,125,205
Aggregate of debt including certificates and treasury notes Nov. 30	1,546,961,693
Cash in the treasury, gold coin, Dec. 31	634,061
Gold bars	82,212,639
Cash in the treasury, gold coin, Nov. 30	278,846,750
Silver dollars Dec. 31	349,217,549
Subsidiary coin Dec. 31	13,780,324
Silver bars Dec. 31	413,909,469
Silver bars Nov. 30	416,976,342
Paper legal notes, old issue, Dec. 31	12,918,664
Treasury notes of 1890, Dec. 31	2,031,045
Gold certificates, Dec. 31	17,472,720
Silver certificates, Dec. 31	3,964,750
Currency certificates, Dec. 31	200,000
National bank notes, Dec. 31	4,651,153
National bank notes, Nov. 30	41,223,332
Other bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement, Dec. 31	96,665
Minor coins and fractional currency, Dec. 31	319,660
Deposits in national bank depositories, general account, Dec. 31	15,437,669
Disbursing officer's balance, Dec. 31	4,400,014
Aggregate, Nov. 30	757,300,432
Demand liabilities—	
Gold certificates, Dec. 31	165,578,839
Silver certificates, Dec. 31	321,772,318
Currency certificates, Dec. 31	9,465,000
Treasury notes of 1890, Dec. 31	77,326,102
Fund for redemption of uncurrent national bank notes, Dec. 31	5,936,720
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,277,761
Disbursing officer's balance, Dec. 31	27,843,470
Agency accounts, etc., Dec. 31	7,555,094
Total	45,583,045
Gold reserve, Dec. 31	100,000,000
Net cash balance, Dec. 31	34,574,128
Net cash balance, Nov. 30	134,574,128
Aggregate	757,300,432
Cash balance in the treasury Nov. 30, 1891	139,126,917
Cash balance in the treasury Dec. 31, 1891	134,574,128
Decrease during the month	4,552,789

The races at Judge Colburn's track New Years day were a great success and were largely attended. They demonstrated that Colorado Springs people not only enjoy racing but that there are some good horses owned here. The event of the day was a trotting race for $1,000 between "Hattie S.," owned by George Snider and "Sebron," owned by Fred Young. The mare won three heats in five, after an exciting contest.

Stark & Siney, successors to Stark & Titus, yesterday received seventy-five head of fine beef cattle from the Gilpin ranch on Horse creek.

A CAUSE FOR WAR.

An Investigation of the Baltimore Affair Begun.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK.

Two Witnesses Examined in Regard to the Killing of the American Seamen—Riggin was Shot by the Police.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—A despatch from Vallejo gives the details of the investigation into the assault on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso which began this morning at Mare Island in the presence of Judge-advocate-general Remy, United States District-attorney Gartier, and United States Commissioner J. S. Hanley. Remy conducted the investigation.

John W. Talbot, apprentice on the Baltimore was the first witness. He was one of the liberty party on Sept. 16. He stated that C. W. Riggin, the boatswain's mate, one of the killed, was with him during the afternoon. About 3 o'clock they went together into a saloon called "The Shakespeare" in the southern part of the town. The proprietor ordered them out, declaring that a mob of disbanded soldiers and sailors were to attack the Baltimore's men and he did not want any trouble in his place. Riggin and Talbot laughed at the warning, but left the place and went to the "True Blue" saloon. Continuing, witness said:

"About 4 o'clock coming out I saw Riggin being threatened by the Chilian sailors in man-of-war uniform. I ran across and tried to separate them. One of the Chilians spat on my face and I knocked him down. Instantly the crowd of over 100 people appeared on the scene and we started on a run, but soon jumped on a passing car. The mob followed and we were soon surrounded. I saw Riggin fall and tried to reach him, but was stabbed in the back and turned to run. After going a few blocks I turned into a doorway and was again stabbed in the back. I got in, however, and took a position in a corner and defended myself with a chair. The mob followed me and a Chilian sailor in man-of-war uniform stabbed me again. The bartender finally put them out and barricaded the door. The mob clamored outside for admittance and after an hour a policeman arrested me and took me to jail. He disguised me by substituting a hat for the sailor cap with the word 'Baltimore' on it, so they would not know that I was an American sailor. The officer turned me over to three other policemen, who struck me several times, although I was making no resistance. I had no arms of any kind and was perfectly sober.

"After a short time in jail I was sent to a hospital with Hamilton, W. Palmer and Davidson, all badly hurt. We were kept there four days and then were sent to the ship, where I was in the hospital forty-five days. None except American sailors were attacked by the mob." This ended Talbot's examination.

The next witness was James N. Johnson, armorer of the Baltimore. "While sitting in a restaurant," he said, "I was told they were killing our men outside and warned not to go out. I went up stairs and looked out of a window and saw that a man was lying face downward in the middle of the street, two or three policemen and a mob of citizens around him. They were stabbing him in the back as he lay there. The police made no effort to stop them. I left the hotel and went to the place. The man was Boatswain-mate Riggin. I turned him over and found the pulse still faintly beating. I gave him a glass of liquor and a moment after he recovered and said, 'For God's sake, Johnson, take me out of this before they kill me.'

"I lifted him and drew him to one side, when I saw a squad of soldiers approaching followed by a howling mob. When within six feet the soldiers fired two shots. One grazed my left cheek. Another struck Riggin in the neck and his head fell from my shoulder as if his neck was broken. I had backed against the wall, but seeing Riggin was dead I slipped off to the side, or past the soldiers, and got back into the boarding house. I saw the smoke come out of the soldiers' rifles and I am sure it was a soldier that shot. I heard no other shots fired."

The investigation will probably last a week.

The Russian Famine.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Such alarming accounts of the famine in Russia are published by the Russian Monthly European Messenger that the utmost curiosity is expressed that the publication has succeeded in evading the press censorship.

In the issue of The Messenger referred to, a comparison is instituted between the present famine in Russia and that which afflicted Ireland in 1846. The measures adopted by the British authorities and those of Russia to mitigate the sufferings of their respective people are also discussed. The Messenger says: "Nobody in Russia ever imagined that the economic condition was so wretched. Now that the true state of affairs is revealed only a madman would plunge the country into war or foreign complications for years to come."

The article continues to ridicule the published accounts of the oppression of the Slavs by the imperial government and vigorously asserting that they are in a far better condition than are the peasants of Russia.

Reverting to the charges of frauds by Germans and Jews, The Messenger denounces them as malicious tales, utterly without foundation in truth.

OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Standard publishes a St. Petersburg despatch which says that the Russian minister of the interior has been made the scapegoat for official blundering in connection with the famine relief commission, and he will be probably relieved.

Knowing that the present lottery for the relief of the famine sufferers was a failure, tickets for four similar enterprises are being printed by the government printers.

At Moscow the merchants are complaining that the $50,000 netted from the Grand Duchess Elizabeth's bazaar came out of their pockets twice. The goods, it appears, were largely furnished by them at the solicitation of the grand duchess, then the bazaar sales ruined the donors Christmas trade to such an extent that a number of failures are feared.

An Anarchist Plot.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Scotland Yard received warning several months ago of the existence of an Anarchist plot, with ramifications in the United States and on the continent. Inspector Melville was given charge of the matter, with a large number of detectives to assist him. A close watch was kept on suspicious foreigners in London and other parts of the country. Melville himself went to Walsall, near Birmingham, to watch a so called Socialist club, whose doctrines were so subversive of all authority as to excite surprise among even the Radicals of that radical town. The inspector became convinced that members of the club were plotting mischief, and that bombs were being prepared for use against the authorities on the continent, and perhaps also in America and England. Melville and his assistants ascertained that the preparations of the bombs was carried on by members of the club in connection with an Anarchist, named Deaken, who appears to have been the leader in the business. Deaken arrived in London yesterday and was brought up in a magistrate's court and secretly arraigned and remanded. Inspector Melville then hastened to complete the work by arresting the others before they should take alarm. To-night he descended on the club at Walsall and took into custody Victor Cailes, a clerk; Frederick Charles, a molder, and the wife of Cailes, on the charge of conspiring with Deaken to make bombs for the purpose of outrage. Charles had a revolver on his person when arrested, and would probably have used it, but for the suddenness with which he was taken into custody. At the homes of the prisoners important documents were found showing the extent and objects of the conspiracy, and also half finished bombs with destructive explosives.

The police are reticent, but it has leaked out that they are in possession of startling facts in regard to these men; that Deaken was the agent of Anarchists on the continent and that several crowned heads would have been in danger had the conspiracy gone undetected. It is also reported that Deaken intended the bombs for use in extorting money from rich men, to be devoted to the advancement of anarchy and that Charles was led into the plot by promise of rich reward from the blackmail thus to be obtained. The police neither deny nor affirm these stories. The arrests have created a sensation to-night, and Inspector Melville has been complimented on his success. It is said that the manufacturers received frequent remittances of money from America.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—When the senate met at noon to-day every state was represented by its two senators except the state of Nevada, from which Mr. Jones has not yet been sworn in for his new term, and the state of New York, whose senator-elect (Mr. Hill) had not presented himself. As soon as the journal was read, David B. Hill, senator-elect from the state of New York, took the oath under the escort of Mr. Hiscock.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell he was excused from serving on the Committee on Immigration, Mr. McPherson from the service on the Committee on Territories, Mr. Colquitt on Interstate Commerce and Mr. Voorhees on Relations with Canada and Mr. Hill was appointed to these places. Mr. Gorman was also excused from service on Relations with Canada and Colquitt was appointed in his place.

The resolution offered heretofore by Mr. Morgan, instructing the committee of foreign relations to inquire into the condition of the Nicaragua canal was taken up and was, on motion of Mr. Vest, amended by instructing the committee to inquire also what amount of money had been actually expended for any purpose and what contracts or other obligations had been made by the company.

Mr. Allen addressed the senate in support of the Nicaraguan canal project.

Mr. Allen had an idea that sufficient provision had not been made in the act to inspect the work and to control the expenditures, but he hoped either that he was not justified in that idea or that the defects would be remedied.

Mr. Morgan expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Vest's amendment being agreed to because, he said, the friends of the project desired there should be no misunderstanding at all about any of its features. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general of the army.

On motion of Mr. Dolph the bill to amend and enlarge the act of June 18, 1878, for the distribution of the Mexican award was made a special order for Monday noon and then at 1:50 the senate adjourned till next Monday.

HOUSE.

Comparatively few members listened to the opening prayer this morning. After the approval of the journal and appropriate reference of various executive communications, on motion of Mr. Springer of Illinois it was ordered that when the house adjourned today it be till Monday next. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on printing, offered a concurrent resolution authorizing that committee to examine into the errors in the index of the "records of the present session" and to take steps to remedy them. The resolution was agreed to.

The following bills were introduced today:

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee—For the free coinage of silver;

Mr. Lanham of Texas—For reclamation of arid lands; also for free coinage of silver, also a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate and report whether the act of 1857 providing that gold and silver bullion brought to the mints for coinage shall be coined for the benefit of the depositors is still in force.

By Mr. Stewart of Texas placing bagging and cotton ties on the free list; also to promote reciprocity between the United States and Mexico; also fixing the presidential term at six years.

The house then adjourned until Monday.

A Rumored Defeat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—A Republic special from Eagle Pass, Tex., says: It was reported here to-day that the United States troops ran upon Garza this morning between here and Laredo and were defeated. No particulars are to be had.

The board of public works has not yet organized, as it is waiting for the governor to submit to the attorney general certain legal points in the law creating the board.

The water glass in the boiler of the Bank building broke about 11:30 last evening. The rush of steam and water caused considerable excitement in those who were passing, but quickly subsided.

The Bear Creek Route.

Several prominent citizens who have looked into the matter are urging the county commissioners to purchase the Bear Creek toll road and extend it to Cripple Creek. They urge that the road is the most direct that can be built, as it does not veer over a mile and a half at any point from an air line to the camp. They hold that next season the road will be needed more than at any other time in the history of the camp, for if it proves what is expected, the year following will see one or more railroads built in, and it will not then be needed so much. The building of the road and construction of a telephone line would bind the two points so closely together that Colorado Springs would become the great supply point. The road can now be purchased for what it cost, about $3,000, and can be put through the remaining distance in thirty days. It is also claimed that there are months of rock work to be done on the proposed route via Cheyenne canon; that it cannot be completed in the next year; that it will cost a large sum of money and much litigation, and then be a long road that no one will want to use. It is also said that the owners of the Bear creek toll road, acting on the belief that the Cheyenne road will not be completed for a long time, will begin as soon as practicable to complete their road into the camp. It is already possible to drive from this city to Beaver creek, about thirteen miles, and there are not over nine miles to construct from there to Fremont townsite. By working a force at each end this part of the road can be completed in April or May in thirty to forty days. The estimated cost for this additional work and for widening the part of the road already constructed, is $10,000. The company figures that it will be able to charge but a moderate toll and yet get its money back in one year.

Annual Church Meetings.

The annual meeting of the First Christian church took place Tuesday evening. The attendance and interest was excellent, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The election of officers, reports of work done in various branches of church work during the past year, securing pledges for the new year, and a free lunch and social greetings completed the programme of the evening.

The membership of this congregation has been increased by over 30 during the year. The contributions for church and benevolent purposes have been exceedingly good, and there has been a gradual growth in spiritual life and power. Full reports of work done will be given in "Church Echoes," a local church paper conducted by the pastor, A. P. Lucas, which will soon be published.

All went away rejoicing over the rich blessings of the past year, and with new energy and aspirations for greater usefulness and better work for the Master the coming year.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

The annual meeting of the First Congregational church held Wednesday night was a very happy meeting. The reports showed a very prosperous condition of affairs.

The accessions to the membership of the church during the past year were larger than in any previous year of the present pastorate. The treasurer reported all current bills paid, a floating indebtedness cancelled and subscriptions made to cancel the entire funded indebtedness of the church. The greater part of these subscriptions have been already paid or will be paid during the present month. It is a matter in which the congregation takes a reasonable pride that of over $20,000 subscribed previous to the recent debt-clearing movement all but about $150 has been paid in and some even of that will yet be paid. This is a remarkable fact in a town whose population is so fluctuating as ours. The debt remaining upon the organ has been assumed by the Ladies' society.

The benevolences of the church for the last year amounted to $2,116.63.

The Society of Christian Endeavor reported a membership of 75.

The Sunday school a membership of 205.

The Ladies' Missionary society reported an exceptionally prosperous year, and gifts for missionary purposes to the amount of $352.

F. W. Isham, E. T. Ensign and C. A. Eldridge were elected deacons. D. Heron, John Campion, M. F. Hase, F. E. Hartshorn and A. T. Jones were chosen trustees. Miss Fanny S. Rouse, clerk, and W. N. Burgess, treasurer.

A vote of thanks to the pastor was passed for his labors in securing subscriptions to cancel the entire indebtedness of $2,500.

The church is to be congratulated on being the first of the societies which have erected larger and more costly edifices to get free from debt. May its sister churches soon be equally privileged. The auspicious annual meeting was closed appropriately by singing the doxology, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Ed Irving and Clarence Johnson, the two young amateur thieves whom the police arrested on Wednesday, were arraigned before Justice Walker yesterday afternoon. Johnson received a severe lecture and was discharged, but Irving was found to be incorrigible and was sent to the Reform school for three years.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

College recommenced on Tuesday morning and by Wednesday nearly everyone was back, and everything running smoothly. "Happy New Years" were exchanged on all sides.

The cadets' second monthly prize drill will occur one week from next Tuesday. There are many eager eyes seeking after that medal.

Captain Doolittle has found that he will be able to remain at college until March, as his appointment to West Point will not necessitate his departure until that time.

College hose will hold an unusually important business meeting at its rooms to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

The question of lighting Palmer hall is to be settled in about two weeks' time, when the building is to be wired for electricity, and lights put in the chapel and library. This is news which everybody hails with joy. The new lights will be appreciated all the more on account of their tardiness in coming.

The faculty have been talking lately of having the weekly holiday on Monday, instead of on Saturday. This is a plan that has been adopted in many of the eastern institutions, and seems to work very well. No immediate movement will be taken on the matter, however, and whether or not the change will be made rests largely with the wish of the students.

The excellent article on Colorado college, published in the New Year's GAZETTE, as well as the articles which appeared in the Denver papers, were read with interest and pleasure by the many friends of the college. The college is certainly gaining a prominent place, not only among the educational institutions of the state, but of those of the west.

The Cutler academy declamation contest occurs next Friday evening, one week from to-night. One of the trustees of the college has given a very handsome gold medal, which will be contested for, and thus add to the interest of the occasion.

In the near future there is to be given, probably in the chapel, an entertainment of a pleasing character, to contain some very novel features, by which it is hoped money can be raised to pay off a debt of a hundred fifty dollars, now due on the Montgomery hall piano. The programme is to be a great surprise. Further particulars will be given later.

The cadets' first prize shooting match for the year will occur to-morrow morning on the grounds near Roswell, commencing about 8 o'clock. The scores this year, as shown from the results of practice, will be much larger than those made last June, and it will take at least 38 points out of 50 to win the gold medal. The contest will be very close and interesting.

Last evening the young ladies of the Y. W. C. A. tendered a most delightful reception to the faculty and students at Montgomery hall, which was enjoyed by nearly everyone in the college, for nearly everyone was there. The Y. W. C. A. celebrated leap year in a very appropriate manner, and they are to be congratulated on the success of their entertainment.

Manager S. N. Nye of the opera house, who to his many other accomplishments adds a smattering of mining, returned yesterday from Cripple Creek, where he has some large interests. Mr. Nye is very enthusiastic and recommends every one who is in doubt about the camp to visit it and satisfy themselves. He was at Leadville, Aspen and in the San Juan in their first days and thinks Cripple Creek beats them all for the first showing.

One of the largest real estate deals that has been made on the Divide for some time was consummated last week whereby C. E. Smith of Table Rock, transferred his ranch and stock to Porter, Raymond & Co. of Denver, for ready in that city, the price paid for the ranch and stock being $85,000. We understand that the new firm is to put extensive improvements on the ranch.—Monument Messenger.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Loan and Mortgage company was held on Wednesday. The report of the treasury showed a very prosperous year for the company. The officers for the last year were re-elected.

At Palmer Lake, on Wednesday, City-attorney Gard prosecuted F. A. Younger, president of the school board, for using obscene language in the presence of the school children. Younger was fined $5 and costs.

Sudden Death of Percy Rope.

Mr. Charles Percy Rope, a young English gentleman who has resided in or near [illegible] for the past three years, died suddenly Thursday evening of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Rope and his brother, Alfred E. Rope, have been living at the "Wind-mill ranch," north of town, for the past year, and yesterday afternoon he spent the time in the city. In the evening about 8 o'clock he started to the theater and when on Pike's Peak avenue was taken with a severe hemorrhage. He was assisted into Dr. Moore's office and the aid of a number of physicians summoned, but his condition was past medical skill and he died in a few moments. The remains were taken to Hallett & Baker's undertaking rooms.

Mr. Rope was about 26 years of age and came here with his brother three years ago from London, England. His father and a large family of brothers and sisters are living in London. Mr. Rope was a tall and well formed young man, his appearance not indicating that he was in ill health. The brother, who is also in poor health, has the sympathy of a large number of friends, as the brothers are both well known and popular.

The Clemenceau Case.

A very slim house greeted the second production of the Clemenceau Case last night. The company was good, better than last year, and the play is a "strong" one growing in interest from the first act to the finale, but few persons who see it once care to go again; there is so little about it that is really attractive.

The presentation was an excellent one. Sybil Johnstone as Iza was unchanged from last year. Chas. W. Sutton as Pierre Clemenceau did some excellent acting. Miss Braman is somewhat too young and handsome to be the Countess, but she carried out the action and the accent well.

Mr. Austin, of Hemingford, Neb., has been in our city for the past week looking over this field with a view of establishing a bank in Monument. Mr. Austin, although a young man, has had a large experience in the banking business, having been connected with the Hemingford bank for a number of years. He has associated with him Mr. Jacob Hathaway, who was here a few weeks ago on the same business. This is one of the best locations for a bank that we know of in the state, and there is no question but what an institution of this character would be a source of great revenue to its promoters as well as a lasting benefit to the town.—Monument Register.

The rush to Cripple Creek still continues. On Wednesday 101 persons drove into camp and the accommodations were not sufficient for carrying all. Yesterday there were eighty arrivals.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Jan. 7, 1892.

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt	$2 45@ 2 65
Graham, per cwt	2 00@ 2 25
Corn meal, per cwt	1 85@ 2 00
Cheese, cream, per lb	13@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 30
Cheese, Swiss, domestic	11@ 50
Eggs, state, per doz	24@ 27
Eggs, ranch, per doz	35@ 40
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	22@ 25
Butter, tub, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, creamery, per lb	35@ 40
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 23
Sugar, per cwt	5 25@ 5 50
Lard, per lb	9@ 12

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, per cwt	60@ 75
Cabbage, per cwt	1 00@ 2 00
Turnips, per cwt	6@ 75
Rutabagas, per cwt	75@ 1 00
Onions, per cwt	2 50@ 4 00
Squash	1.50@ 3.00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	5
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, endive per doz	40

MEATS.

Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	15
Round	10
Shoulder	8
Rib roasts	18
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	12½
Stew	3 @ 6
Veal—Cutlets	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	12½
Stew	10 @12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Venison	30 @40
Elk	30 @40
Antelope	30 @40
Chickens, per lb	12 @15
Ducks, per lb	20
Prairie chickens, each	55
Geese, per lb	20
Spring chickens, per lb	18
Quail	20
Turkeys, per lb	18 @20

FEED.

Oats, per cwt	1 30@ 1 35
Corn, per cwt	1 00
Corn chop, per cwt	1 05
Bran, per cwt	1 00
Wheat	1 50
Hay, per ton	14 00@15 00
New Kansas hay	10 00@12 00
Alfalfa, per ton	12 00
Straw, per ton	10 00

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Silver State Realty Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at their office in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, the 6th day of January 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m.

C. E. STUBBS, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—From Mrs. Gonzalis's ranch, a St. Bernard dog, full grown; white, with two dark spots on back and dark head, name Rex. Ranchmen south and west of Cheyenne be on watch. Reward paid if delivered to Ellis & McFarland, 15 W. Huerfano St.

LOST—From ranch near Colorado Springs, a dark sorrel horse, white face, one white hind foot and probably marked thus — on left hip. Suitable reward given for his safe return to Joel Roe, Colorado Springs.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement.

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

NOTICE TO HEIRS-AT-LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, } ss.

In the District Court.

Henry M. Blackmer, Plaintiff, vs. Ada M. Hatcher and Laura E. Hatcher, minor heirs of John W. Hatcher, deceased, and Frank W. Hatcher, deceased, and D. S. Bent, guardian of Ada M. Hatcher and Laura E. Hatcher, aforesaid minors; Bessie C. Hatcher, minor heir of John W. Hatcher, deceased; and Frank W. Hatcher, deceased, and Kate J. Hatcher, guardian of Bessie C. Hatcher, the aforesaid minor; and Robert W. Hatcher, heir of John W. Hatcher, deceased, and Frank W. Hatcher, deceased, Defendants.—Notice of Referee's Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order or decree of sale duly made and entered in the above entitled cause on this 30th day of December, A. D. 1891, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned the Referee and Special Master in Chancery, in and by said order or decree appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in the city of Colorado Springs, on Monday, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock p. m., on said day, all of the lands and premises in and by said order or decree, directed to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

Lots numbered nine (9) and ten (10) in block numbered three hundred four (3 4) in addition number two (2) to Colorado Springs, with appurtenances; lot numbered sixteen (16) in E. P. Tenney's sub-division of a part of block numbered two hundred fifteen (215) in addition number one (1) to Colorado Springs, with appurtenances; lots numbered eight (8) and nine (9) in block numbered one (1) in Ensign's addition to Colorado Springs with appurtenances; all being situate in El Paso county, state of Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., December 31st, A. D. 1891.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Referee and Special Master in Chancery.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MISS LAMB'S [illegible]
OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
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Pupils can enter at any time. Out of town pupils instructed by mail WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. Results guaranteed. Mail instructions $5.00 monthly. 12 lesson sheets which will fully prepare students for beginning dictation mailed to any address for $2.00. Board secured for non-resident pupils. Evening instruction at reduced rates.
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28 Willow St., Lowell, Mass.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James Duncan, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of James Duncan late of the county of E. Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said E. Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the January term, 1892, on the last Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 17th day of December A. D. 1891.

JAMES C. DUNCAN, Administrator.

Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible] Ladies and Gents' [illegible] M. CONWAY, [illegible] Pike's Peak Ave. Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

[illegible] E. SHERMAN, [illegible] States [illegible] Patent Attorney. Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty. [illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

Royal Baking Powder is reported by the U. S. Government, after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is the best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE POLITICS OF THE FUTURE.

An Address Delivered by Hon. C. S. Thomas of Denver at a Joint Meeting of the Monday Evening Club and the University Club, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Monday Dec. 28, 1891.

The politics of the hour involve a consideration and solution of questions of an economic and social character, questions which relate to the well being and prosperity of the Union, by promoting the material interests and happiness of the units of which it is composed. The nation has passed through its period of political experiment; its powers, duties, limitations and responsibilities have been defined, its relation to the states and that of the states to it have been adjusted. Its power to survive the imitations of foreign war and internecine strife has been forever established, and the generation which has barely disappeared solved and determined those difficult problems which resulted from the prosecution of the greatest civil war of history. It now stands confronted with situations and policies which neither the interest of classes, the expediency of parties, the cunning of manipulators, nor the timidity of capital can longer keep in the background.

It was said by Mazzini that all great revolutions spring from causes which are industrial rather than political in their character. Whether this be true or not I cannot now inquire, but certainly it is that industrial conditions and the influences of our social system are [illegible] in conflict with voices that [illegible] themselves [illegible] attention. A country [illegible] industrial nation [illegible] political battles and [illegible] shall in times of portent [illegible] lines of manufacture and industrial reform. "Statesmen [illegible] pray for the repose of nations [illegible] freedom of speech and of the press, the right of petition and of assemblage are conducted to all the people."

The most residential contest upon whose the shadow now hovering shall be determined [illegible] or for woe, as the majority of the people shall vote the two great questions of finance and free coinage. Neither of them is new or ought to be [illegible] to the men. The lines of political [illegible] and doubtless will be largely [illegible] upon them, and many cry out against [illegible] as the shibboleths of party [illegible]. Indeed, some men are [illegible] pleading for the subordination of one of them to the other, and croaking [illegible] prophecies of coming disaster if their warnings are unheeded, but they forget as well the attempt to arrest the course of nature. The laws of science and both determined which they will or no.

Upon this absorbing topic of free coinage you have invited me to say something this evening, doubtless because I have strong convictions concerning it, and because as you have recently listened to its discussion from a totally different standpoint from one of the most estimable and cultured gentlemen in the state. It is an honor to be associated in your minds with such a man, whose sincerity and earnestness of purpose must be acknowledged, however wide the divergence between his opinions and my own must be. If in behalf of my side of the discussion, I shall be able to make so good an impression, I shall consider my task fairly well performed.

For my own part I consider the question of free coinage the most momentous one in American politics. I yield to no man in my allegiance to the great cause of tariff reform. I believe it to be the solemn duty of every citizen to wage an irrepressible conflict with the baleful genius of a misguided protection until the revenue laws of taxation is again established. But if I were called upon to name a single act of financial legislation which has wrought more evil in its consequences than any other, whose course has been marked and whose path has been strewn with the wrecks of blasted hopes and ruined fortunes, of shattered fortunes, of financial disasters, bankruptcies and poverty, of want and wretchedness, I would deliberately [illegible] which culminated in the act of congress of Feb. 12, 1873. To give all the reasons for this conclusion would not be possible in a single discourse, for they would fill a volume. Suffice it to say, that commencing with the period of 1873 its sinister influence has ever since blighted the commercial interests of the country, and its dark shadow is outlined across the future pathway of the nation. Whether it shall be removed and the old regime be re-established remains for the people themselves to determine.

An intelligent discussion of bimetallism involves the philosophy not only of money, but of the mechanism of exchange. That is to say, the nature and character, the purpose and office of money must be fairly comprehended if the full import of the financial status of the nation is to be grasped. These I need not enlarge upon for elementary principles of finance are familiar to you. That money, in the general acceptation of the term, is a medium of exchange or standard by which the value of all articles or property is measured and determined is well understood. It is perhaps not so generally known that the standard so selected constitutes at present but a small part of the general currency circulation. That is money in the true sense of the term which is used for the redemption of all other sorts of currency, whether paper or metal. Coins which are used among a people by consent of the government, and whose value in circulation is greater than the commercial value of their metallic contents, or whose legal tender is limited to a certain maximum amount, are known as tokens, and they are as much promises to pay, so far as their intrinsic money value is concerned, as are bank notes or other forms of paper currency. They are redeemable in that which with the people among whom they circulate is the standard of value, that is to say, in money of redemption. The scarcity or the abundance of this money of redemption is the true test of the financial condition of a nation, and constitutes its weakness or its strength in the hour of impending disaster.

From the earliest hour in the dawn of civilization, from the time when the Phoenicians timidly ventured forth on the unknown seas to plant the seeds of commerce in the soil of foreign countries, the use of silver and gold, either the one or the other or both as money of redemption has marked the history of man. Their scarcity, the comparatively unchanging ratio of their value and quantity to each other, the impossibility of their undue inflation, their indestructibility, and the difficulties involved in their acquisition, have never since then failed to recommend them as at times in all ages and to all peoples, as the standard given by nature to man by which all his transactions might be regulated. An eloquent statesman has graphically said: "They have come down to us together from the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They were in great abundance and in high favor when Israel built her temple and adorned the city of Jerusalem. They crept along the shores and islands of the Mediterranean hand in hand as arbitrary factors in human affairs. They spread over Europe as inseparable allies during the dark and barbarous ages that intervened between the downfall of Rome, and the discovery of the art of printing, the revival of learning in the fifteenth century. The cupidity of man has delved into the earth, toiled across the stormy seas, broken solemn treaties, sworn false oaths, murdered his fellow man and bartered away his soul and life for them both. The Spaniard and the Portuguese swept whole races in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, first into slavery and then out of existence, in their accursed greed and thirst for gold and silver. Throughout all our colonial history these metals were linked together in an embrace that no convulsion could tear asunder. And when our government emerged, weary and blood-stained, from the revolution, our fathers found them both standing together on our thresholds as a mighty tradition of the past. They were accepted together as our measure of values, because other nations had come the same. They entered their career as American money together, equal in dignity before the law."

That system which is based on what are termed our precious metals as money has been aptly called the automatic system. It grew out of a barter, and by successive stages of evolution reached ages ago a position which the genius and experiences of a succeeding time had not been able to improve upon. They have stood the test in every land, and never has silver failed in its functions as a specie basis any more than gold, save where conspiracies against it have assassinated it with the blade of surreptitious legislation. Gold and silver are not alone the standards of value. Their amount at given periods of the world's history constitutes an infallible index by which the happiness and prosperity of mankind can be ascertained. The darkest hours of the human race have been precisely those in which gold and silver have been most scarce. Upon this subject I quote from the French Monetary commission of 1869, the following:

"At the Christian era the metallic money of the Roman empire amounted to $1,800,000,000. By the end of the fourteenth century it had shrunk to less than $200,000,000. During this period a most extraordinary and baleful change took place in the condition of the world. Population diminished, and commerce, arts, wealth and freedom all disappeared. The people were reduced by poverty and misery to the most degraded conditions of serfdom and slavery. The disintegration of society was almost complete. The conditions of life were so hard that individual selfishness was the only thing consistent with the instinct of self preservation. All public spirit, all generous emotions, all the noble aspirations of man shriveled and disappeared as the volume of money shrunk and as prices fell. History records no such disastrous transition as that from the Roman Empire to the Dark Ages. Various explanations have been given of this entire breaking down of the frame work of society, but it was certainly coincident with a shrinkage in the volume of money which was also without historical parallel. The crumbling of institutions kept even step and pace with the shrinkage in the stock of money and the falling of prices. All other attendant circumstances than these last have occurred in other historical periods unaccompanied and unfollowed by any such mighty disasters. It is a suggestive coincidence that the first glimmer of light only came with the invention of bills of exchange and paper substitutes, through which the scanty stock of the previous metals was increased in efficiency. But not less than the energizing influence of Potosi and all the argosies of treasure from the New World were needed to arouse the Old World from its comatose sleep, to quicken the torpid limbs of industry and to plume the eagles wings of commerce. It needed the heroic treatment of rising prices to enable society to rennite its shattered links, to shake off the incubus of feudalism, to reignite and uplift the almost extinguished orb of civilization. That the disasters of the Dark Ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices, and that the recovery therefrom and the comparative prosperity which followed the discovery of America were due to an increasing supply of the precious metals and rising prices, will not seem surprising or unreasonable when the noble functions of money are considered. Money is the great instrument of association, the very fiber of social organism, the vitalizing force of industry, the protoplasm of civilization, and as essential to its existence as oxygen is to animal life."

"Without money civilization could not have had a beginning; with a diminishing supply it must languish, and, unless relieved, must perish. Symptoms of disaster similar to those which befell society during the Dark Ages were observable on every hand during the first half of this century.

"In 1809 the revolutionary trouble between Spain and her American colonies broke out. These troubles resulted in a great diminution in the production of the precious metals, which was quickly indicated by a fall in general prices. As already stated in this report, it is estimated that the purchasing power of the precious metals increased between 1809 and 1848 fully 165 per cent., or, in other words, that the general range of prices was 60 per cent. lower in 1848 than it was in 1809. During this period, there was no general demonetization of either metal, and no important fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, and the supply was sufficient to keep their stock good against losses by accident and abrasion. But it was insufficient to keep the stock up to the proper correspondence with the increasing demand of advancing populations.

"The world has rarely passed through a more gloomy period than this one. Again do we find falling prices and misery and destitution inseparable companions. The poverty and distress of the industrial masses were intense and universal, and, since the discovery of the mines of America, without a parallel. In England the suffering of the people found expression in demands upon parliament for relief in breadriots, and in immense Chartist demonstrations. The military arm of the nation had to be strengthened to prevent the all-pervading discontent from ripening into open revolt. On the continent the fires of revolution smoldered everywhere, and blazed out at many points, threatening the overthrow of states and the subversion of local institutions."

The dawn of a new civilization appeared with the discovery of America, and the consequent acquisition of vast quantities of gold and silver, which was quickened into a renewed life by the golden and silver treasures of California and Nevada.

In 1792 the government of the United States, availing itself of the wisdom of the past, and planting itself upon the conservatism of 4000 years, adopted both gold and silver as its money of redemption. Mr. Jefferson, after a careful study of the subject, recommended the silver dollar containing 371¼ grains of pure silver as the standard of values. And just here let me remind you that this now despised silver dollar is the only American coin the intrinsic value of which has never been changed. The act of 1837 reduced the alloy from 2475 grains to 2125 grains so as to make the dollar just nine-tenths fine, leaving the weight of pure silver unaffected. At this time he said that "the unit of value should stand upon both metals," and Alexander Hamilton incisively declared that "to annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation."

The ratio fixed between the two metals by the act of 1792 was 15 to 1. In 1816, England adopted the gold standard for herself, and the silver standard for her greatest dependency. This China was the first instance in which any nation declared its adhesion to the gold standard alone. It was then, as now, the creditor nation of the world, and anxious to increase the value of money and corresponding decrease the value of everything else.

From 1792 to 1834 there were coined at our mints $[illegible],825,890 of gold as against $36,275,077 of silver. In addition to this the silver coins of other countries were in abundant circulation. Gold rose in value 16 to 1, and then occurred a war upon it strikingly similar to that now waged on silver. The renowned senator from Missouri, Thos. H. Benton, undertook to restore gold to popularity by adjusting the ratio between it and silver through legislation. He did this not by increasing the weight of the silver, but by reducing that of the gold dollar, or changing the ratio to 16 to 1. Mr. Benton thus comments upon his bill:

"The good effects of the bill were immediately seen. Gold began to flow into the country through all the channels of commerce, old chests gave up their hoards, the mint was busy and in a few months as if by magic, a currency banished from the country for thirty years, overspread the land and gave joy and confidence to all the pursuits of industry. But this joy was not universal. A large interest connected with the bank of the United States, and its subsidiary and subaltern institutions, and the whole paper system, vehemently opposed it, and spared neither pains nor expense to keep its circulation, and to bring odium upon its supporters. People were armed with counterfeits. Gilt counters were exhibited in the market to harm the ignorant. The coin itself was burlesqued in mock imitation of brass or copper with grotesque figures and humorous inscriptions, the 'whole hog,' and the 'better currency' being the favorite devices. Many newspapers expended their daily wit in its slate depreciation. The most exalted of the paper-money men would recoil when it was offered to them, and beg for paper. The name of gold humbug was fastened upon the person supposed to be chiefly instrumental in bringing the derided coin into existence, and he, not to be outdone, made its eulogy a standing theme, vaunting its excellencies, boasting its coming abundance to spread over the land."

It is curious to note that the reasons then given for preference to paper money over gold were precisely those now given for the preference of gold to silver. Paper was said to be lighter, more compact, more convenient every way, while gold was said to be cumbersome and unwieldy. It was not said to be dishonest because lighter than the old. That slander was reserved for the use of the present conscientious generation.

It has been well said by the New York Sun that "the instructive point of this historical episode are three: first, the adoption of a coin of less value than that which it now prevails would not be without precedent; second, the result of the measure would not be disaster but a benefit; and third, GOLD, INSTEAD OF BEING THE INVARIABLE STANDARD WHICH ITS FRIENDS SAY IT IS, FLUCTUATES IN VALUE, WHILE SILVER IS COMPARATIVELY STABLE."

The chronic fear of the financial magnates of the world is that money of redemption may become plentiful. This apprehension chills the marrow in their bones at times. No pestilence could be more terrible to them than such a calamity. So when the young state of California began to pour her gold in at the lap of the nation, when its annual yield increased from $56,000,000 in 1850 to $330,000,000 in 1853, this fact was received with blanched cheeks and quivering lip by the annuitant and income classes. Then began a war on gold under the leadership of M. Chevalier, in which every argument now urged against the use of silver as money of redemption, and every prediction of financial calamity if gold were not degraded, in which the same fear of danger to the poor toiling masses, the same philanthropic desire to preserve the sanctity of contracts were everywhere manifested. So great did this clamor become that Great Britain, by an act of parliament sought to sustain the gold standard by compelling the Bank of England to purchase gold bullion at £3, 17s. and 9d. per ounce standard, and in 1857 Austria and the German states demonetized it together. Had the facile Sherman then been the financial leader of the American senate, it might have been demonetized here. Should the annual yield of gold be similarly increased, a similar war would be waged against it.

Macaulay uttered a great truth when he said that the capitalistic classes would, if their interests required it, deny the existence of the law of gravitation.

For eighty-one years, then, free coinage was the law of this land, and under its policy the country grew and prospered. The act of 1853 only affected subsidiary coinage, and in no sense deprived silver of its redemptive powers, or denied to the owners of silver bullion the right to coin it at pleasure. The fact that comparatively few silver dollars were coined, and that less were in circulation, means simply that the ratio needed slight adjustment, and that the demand for silver in the arts was greater than the demand for its coinage. Certainly the operation of the Gresham law was not the cause of its disappearance, for the operation of that law applies to a debased coinage, as compared with a standard one.

To illustrate: If the government should issue a 2½ grain standard gold dollar or a 400 grain standard silver dollar, or if it should issue a coin received in its treasury before re-issuing it, the baser coin would inevitably supplant that coin of which it is the imitation. In 1873, and prior to that case, no such condition existed to our money of redemption. For centuries the ratio of gold to silver has remained practically as 15½ to 1, and this notwithstanding there have been great changes in the ratio of the annual production of both. You have been correctly told that the world's product of gold from 1850 to 1870 was $2,725,000,000 or more than five times as much as in any preceding similar period of time. During these twenty years the silver yield was about $700,000,000, yet the ratio of value between them was within a fraction of 15½ to 1 all the while. But since 1876 the value of silver with us has averaged about one dollar an ounce, notwithstanding the yield of the two metals has been near equal. The reason of this startling fact is obvious. IN THE ONE CASE SILVER HAD NOT BEEN DEPRIVED OF ITS MONEY FUNCTION, WHILE IN THE OTHER IT HAD BEEN DEMONETIZED. No more potent argument in favor of the restoration of silver, no more convincing refutation of the assertion of the continued appreciation of gold over silver, whether the latter be restored or not, can be needed.

The experiences of the first eighty years of our national life were certainly not in 1873 conducive to a change in our monetary system. It is true that for twelve years specie payments had been suspended, yet the hope of a return to a metallic basis was ever linked to the reappearance of both metals; nevertheless, in a time of profound peace, and when neither the people nor their representatives suspected the fact, the end of silver demonetization was accomplished. Its history is a disgraceful chapter of legislative trickery, discreditable to its promoters and disastrous to all save the coterie which prompted its consummation. I have not the time to enter fully into details, and will only assume to give an outline of the conspiracy whose successful scheme has disarranged the financial policy of this country and the world.

The act of February 25, 1862, is the beginning of our bonded debt; from thence to the close of the rebellion the necessities of war demanded an immense expenditure of money, for the obtaining of which the credit of the nation was pledged. That credit was represented by the issue of bonds purchasable and made payable, save as to the interest, in legal tender notes, the interest being payable in coin. These bonds, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hundred millions of dollars in round numbers, were purchased with currency at par, when it was quoted at from 40 to 60 per cent. below par in coin.

Until 1868 there was no pretense that the principal of these bonds was payable in coin. In that year Senator Sherman declared that the bondholder violated his promise when he refused to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds, and became a repudiator and extortioner by demanding money more valuable than he paid.

In 1869 the influence and power of the financial classes secured the passage of a law entitled, "An act to strengthen the public credit," by which it was indicated that the principal as well as the interest of all government obligations, were to be paid in coin.

The late Senator Morton, in commenting upon this, said, "It is either intended by this bill to make a new contract, or it is not; if it is intended to make a new contract I protest against it; we should do foul injustice to the government and the people of the United States after we have sold these bonds on an average of not more than sixty cents on a dollar, now to undertake a new contract for the benefit of the holders."

The effect of this law was to add 25 per cent. to the amount of the public burden, and increase the value of government bonds by not less than five hundred millions of dollars. If, by taking one more step, and the coin of the country be limited to one metal, and that the scarcer of the two, then the word "coin" and the word "gold" would be the equivalents of each other, and an enormous additional value would be added to the public securities. But since the principal of all bonds then in existence was made payable in express terms in legal tender notes or greenbacks, prudence dictated their retirement through a refunding process by which they might be exchanged for others, made expressly payable in coin. This was accomplished through the pretence of a reduction of interest by the act of July 14, 1870, under which two hundred millions of them were made to bear 5 per cent., three hundred millions 4½ per cent., and a thousand millions 4 per cent. per annum.

The proposition to exchange the old for the new bonds, notwithstanding this reduction, was eagerly accepted. It was well said by Senator Voorhees that "it was not to be supposed that the holders of them would surrender them voluntarily in exchange for bonds of a less rate of interest unless they knew they were getting bonds of higher value, and were to reap substantial advantages by the operation; to draw a different conclusion would be to reverse the well defined laws of human nature."

Outrageous as this legislation was, there remained no room for doubt that it had for its object the payment of the national obligations "IN GOLD AND SILVER COIN."

Senator Fessenden and Senator Sherman both said so. The replacement of the old bonds by the new, having been effected, the next move on the chess-board of financial oppression was in order—I mean the contemplated assault upon the American dollar, and here the work of the enemy was silent and secret.

"Never since the foundation of this government," says Mr. Voorhees, "has a law of such vital and tremendous import, or indeed of any importance at all, crawled into our statute books so furtively and so noiselessly. Its enactment there was as completely unknown to the people, and indeed to four fifths of congress itself, as the presence of a burglar in the house at midnight to its sleeping inmates. This was rendered possible partly because the clandestine movement was so utterly unexpected, and partly from the nature of the bill in which it occurred." It is true that in 1868 Senator Sherman introduced a bill in the senate to establish a gold standard. On the 28th of April, 1870, he introduced another bill to revise the laws relating to mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States. It passed the senate, went to the house, was referred and reported back to the house by Mr. Kelley, but was not acted upon by that congress. At the next, or forty-second congress, Mr. Kelley introduced the same bill, and said in reply to a question from Mr. Porter of New York THAT THE BILL NEITHER CHANGED THE VALUE OF COIN IN THE STANDARD OF FINENESS, NOR DID IT PROVIDE FOR ANY NEW KIND OF A COIN.

In February, of the same year, another bill was introduced by Mr. Cooper, of Massachusetts, on the same subject which was referred to the proper committee, and by it favorably reported back. On the 27th of May, Mr. Cooper called up his bill, at which time HE OFFERED A SUBSTITUTE FOR IT, ON WHICH HE MOVED TO SUSPEND THE RULES. This was done and the substitute passed without even being read. When the motion to suspend the rules and pass the substitute was made, the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Coburn of Indiana—I suppose it is the intention to have the bill read before it is put upon its passage?

The Speaker—The substitute will be read.

Mr. Cooper—I hope not; it is a long bill and those who are interested in it are perfectly familiar with its provisions.

Mr. Kerr of Indiana—The rules cannot be suspended so as to dispense with the reading of the bill.

The Speaker—They can be.

Mr. Kerr—I want the house to understand that it is being attempted to put through this bill without its being read.

This bill was entitled, "An Act Revising and Amending the Laws Relative to Mints, Assay Offices, and Coinage of the United States." The original bill and the substitute had the same title, but the difference consisted in the elimination of the silver dollar from the coinage of the country by dropping it from the list of coins enumerated. It went to the senate, and was there reported back by the proper committee, read by its title only and passed, Mr. Sherman at the time stating, in substance, that it was unnecessary to read the bill, which simply codified the laws relating to the mint, and nothing more. After its passage by the senate it was approved by the president and became a law.

In 1876 Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, said of this law, "That it passed by fraud in the house, never being printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill, never having been read at the clerk's desk. It was passed without discussion, the debate being cut off by operation of the previous question." It has been said that the bill was printed eleven times, and formed the subject of public discussion. A bill was printed and the substitute was printed after its passage by the house, but conceding for the sake of the argument that the bill as passed was printed one or more times, it certainly cannot be pretended that the members of either house of congress are expected, or would be sufficiently able to read and familiarize themselves with the thousands of bills introduced during a session of that illustrious body. Certain it is that the provisions of this law were never suspected to contain anything more than that stated by Senator Sherman. It effected its purpose through what may be termed an act of omission rather than of commission. It destroyed the silver dollar simply by omitting it from the list of enumerated coins.

For a period of some three years thereafter, the great majority of the leading men of the nation were ignorant of the fact that by it silver had been demonetized. In 1874, President Grant was unaware of it; so were Senators Harvey and Hoar; in 1876, Messrs. Lancters of Illinois, Garfield of Ohio, Blaine of Maine, and Conkling of New York, made the same confession.

On the 30th of March, 1876, the following dialogue occurred in the senate:

Mr. Conkling—Will the senator allow me to ask him, or some other senator a question? Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar? And, if so, is it true that the effect of this bill is to be, to make half dollars and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as a legal tender?

Mr. Sherman—I will answer the senator from New York that since the law of 1853, the use of the silver whole dollar has been discontinued and none has been issued; that has been so since 1853.

Mr. Conkling—Is there power to issue it?

Mr. Sherman—There is no power, and has been none.

Mr. Bogy—The power to issue existed from 1853 to 1873, but since 1873 I think there has been no power.

Mr. Sherman—There has been no silver dollar issued since 1873, and my impression is that the law of 1853 did not confer the power to issue it. The senator thinks it did confer the power, but the law of 1873 cut off the power, in my judgment, if it existed.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada—The law of 1853 authorized the coinage of the silver dollar, and it was never demonetized until February, 1873, but it needed no law to prevent people from coining such a dollar for use in business, when there was another dollar to be got three or four per cent. cheaper. The people did in 1853, and up to 1873, have the option that if gold became dearer they could fall back on the silver dollar. In 1873 that privilege was taken away.

I have stated enough to show that the charge so frequently made of the surreptitious demonetization of silver is absolutely true. If anything further were needed to demonstrate it, the conduct of Senator Sherman shortly after his statement of March 30, furnishes it. On the 25th day of April, 1876, within a month after his reply to Senator Conkling, he said: "The act of 1873 did not in the slightest degree demonetize silver. The right to coin the silver dollar which is now proposed to be authorized again, has always existed in this country, and has never been taken away. It is the legal dollar today, and the silver dollars that are now outstanding are a legal tender for all amounts, nor has the legal tender been taken away by the revised statutes. The act of 1873 simply leaves the old dollar where the law of 1853 left it—it says not a thing about it."

It is not true that the coinage of the silver dollar ceased in 1853; as a matter of fact it was coined more abundantly after than before that law. In 1873 it was worth three and a half cents more than the gold dollar, and the presence that a trade dollar of greater weight was necessary for the export trade, and thirty-five millions of which were coined up to 1876, was not only false but deliberately enacted as a part of the scheme to disturb by active legislation the equilibrium between the two metals and force the Latin union to close its mints against the further coinage of silver. In this the scheme was successful, and, with the object accomplished, the coinage of the trade dollar ceased.

The conspiracy against silver found powerful support through the result of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The German victors imposed upon their enemy the payment of an enormous war indemnity, the payment of which, difficult under any circumstances, could be made doubly difficult by requiring its liquidation in gold. This condition made certain the success of what has been called "the most daring financial scheme that ever entered the mind of man." Success was certain, provided Bismarck could be induced to adopt a gold standard and close the German mints to the free coinage of silver.

It was about this time that Ernest Seyd, the English banker, made his famous visit to America. Its object has recently been the theme of much discussion, and is therefore familiar to you. Independent of what he accomplished here, there is little room for doubt that Bismarck received secret assurance that the United States contemplated the destruction of silver exchanges, and he retaliated on the 9th day of July by declaring for the gold standard, and demonetizing Germany's uncurrent silver, for which act he has since expressed his sorrow.

But the scheme was not yet quite complete. An act of congress of 1874 provided for the appointment of a committee on revision of the laws, without any change as they existed in December 1873. The statutes as so revised, were adopted in June, 1874, without reading, upon the declaration of General Butler of the house committee that the volume contained not one word, and not one letter of addition to the old laws. This, like the statement of Sherman in 1873, was absolutely false. A provision was by some unknown agency inserted in the revised statutes. It is known as section 3586 and reads as follows:

"The silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

The existence of this section, occuring as it does, in one of the largest volumes ever published, was not publicly known until a long time after its approval. With its adoption the gold dollar of 25.8 grains became the standard of value, and silver, for the first time in the history of the world, fell from its high position as money of redemption to be an article of merchandise. Other nations have demonetized silver by forbidding its future coinage and striking down uncurrent silver, but ours is the only one which thus deprives its current silver coins of all legal tender functions.

According to the report of the director of the mint, the coin money of the world at the time was seventy-five hundred millions of dollars, one-half of which was silver. The effect of its demonetization can be appreciated by imagining the consequences which would follow if one-half of the money circulation of the Union should be tomorrow destroyed. The remaining half would be worth twice what it was before, and all property values would instantly depreciate in the same proportion. It was followed by falling values everywhere, by panics, bankruptcies, poverty, suspensions of manufactures, stagnation in all industrial pursuits, by all forms of human suffering, while the value of securities held by the creditor class was correspondingly appreciated. No better illustration of the burden which this infamous measure placed upon the shoulders of the American people can be better given than the fact that, although the public interest-bearing debt on the first day of January, 1873, was little more than half as large as it was in 1873, yet measured in corn, wheat, cattle, or any of the products of the land, it was considerably greater in amount; in other words, it would have required more bushels of wheat or corn on January 1st, 1873, to pay the public debt than would have been required on the 13th day of November, 1873, notwithstanding such debt had been diminished in amount almost one-half during the interval.

When the fact of the destruction of silver money and the manner of its accomplishment became generally known, public indignation was just great. From March, 1876, up to the present time the efforts of the people to right the great wrong which has been done them have been constant and unremitting. Yet so great is the power of concentrated capital, so tremendous the influence which it exercises, that all the efforts of the people have thus far been thwarted or evaded. One of the original conspirators declared in 1873 that when the people found the matter out they would kick against the pricks, but there were fifty ways of fooling them, and events have thus far justified his assertion.

> "And noblest name, and cultured land,
> Palace and park, and castled hand,
> Are nothing to the notes of hand
> Of Rothschild and the Barings."

By the repetition of constant forebodings of public disaster, by securing the allegiance of the greater portion of the public press, by creating a thousand false alarms, by securing the advocacy of able but unscrupulous financiers, and above all, by securing and retaining the possession of the executive department of the government, the day of the restoration of free and unlimited coinage has not yet arrived.

In 1878, a bill known as the Bland Act, originally intended for the restoration of silver, but emasculated by senate amendments, was passed over the veto of President Hayes. Everyone of its provisions, intended to limit the free and unrestricted coinage of silver, was engrafted upon it by the enemies of that metal, and accepted by its friends because nothing better was attainable. No friend of free coinage justified the policy of governmental purchases of silver, or expected that by operation of the law its parity with gold would be accomplished. Those of you who are familiar with the predictions of disaster and calamity which must follow the restoration of silver, and who recall the debates accompanying the adoption of this law, will recognize them as old acquaintances. We were then, as now, informed of the wonderful and mysterious, yet unchanging operation of the Gresham law, that gold would either fly from our shores, or seek refuge in the strong boxes of the people and disappear from circulation. We were going to join hands with China and India and the other half-civilized nations of the earth, the silver of all the lands across the ocean would come with swift and unfailing regularity to our land, and embarrass us with its overwhelming abundance, the silver dollar would depreciate to less than 50 per cent. of its value, and dishonest debtors inflict ruin upon the poorers, and agony upon the consciences of honest creditors, by seeking to pay their debts in a depreciated currency.

The collection of all these raven croaks about impending calamities in the light of the events of the past thirteen years, can not fail to provoke a smile. Our gold reserves have increased from less than one hundred and twenty to more than seven hundred millions of dollars. Our supply of silver money, all of which in specie or certificates, is in circulation, prior to the repeal of the Bland act was upwards of four hundred million dollars, by which means alone all the evil and ruinous consequences of a steadily continued contraction of currency have been averted, and this in the face of an organized opposition to the free operation of the law, and the steady and persistent refusal on the part of every financial officer of the government to enforce and carry into effect its provisions and requirements.

In proof of the latter statement, I call your attention to a single fact: Every government bond now in existence is made expressly payable upon its face in coin of standard value of the United States on July 1st, 1870. Congress, by joint resolutions of the government January, 1878, declared that

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all the obligations of the government were so payable. Section 3694 of the revised statutes requires the secretary of the treasury to devote all coin received for duties on imported goods to the payment, first of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States: to be made within each fiscal year; and third, to the payment of other government obligations. Millions of dollars of silver coin and silver certificates have, since 1878, been received in payment of public dues, yet not one dollar has ever been paid by any secretary upon any bond, either by way of interest or principal, since that time; and Senator Beck, so late as December, 1885, was unable to secure the passage of a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire why this law had not been obeyed. I venture the prediction that if a secretary of the treasury, desirous of enforcing the law as he finds it, and anxious to serve the people instead of Wall street, could be secured, his payment of the interest upon a single bond in the silver coins of the standard value of July 14, 1870, accompanied by his declared purpose to continue such payments, would do more to bring about a healthier and juster sentiment concerning the free coinage of silver in the financial circles of the country than all other things combined have ever been able to accomplish.

In 1890 another attempt to secure the passage of a free coinage act was made and a bill having that end in view passed the senate; the house amended it by requiring the government to purchase four and a half millions of ounces of silver per month, issuing certificates in payment thereof, redeemable in gold or silver coin, and continuing the coinage of not less than two millions of dollars per month up to July 1, 1891. These amendments, every one of which were suggested by gold mono-metallists, were finally concurred in by the senate, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every advocate of free coinage [illegible] for it those consequences which its operation up to this time has produced. It reflects upon the friends of free coinage to assert that they either proposed or became reconciled to this act as it was finally passed, and while it is true that a few of them hoped for, yet all of them apprehended that there could be no such thing as the establishment of parity between the two metals short of free and unlimited coinage.

In my judgment, the amendments offered, and the bills [illegible], were for the express purpose of bringing silver into further disrepute, [illegible] point to their consequences as additional reasons and convincing arguments [illegible] the rehabilitation of [illegible]. Here, again, however, it may be said that the prophets of evil once more [illegible] their chronic songs of evil, only to be again refuted by the events of [illegible], notwithstanding which we have them once more to the front repeating the same old stories and clamoring against the inevitable.

A recent writer upon this subject has graphically stated the refutation of these assertions would [illegible] crush the movement for the restoration of silver, were it not that [illegible] is deaf to reason and blind to truth. The spirit of Mammon, the [illegible] of the fallen angels, [illegible] but more [illegible] however, spanning the centuries [illegible] falsity [illegible] false pretence for the oppression of the toiling multitudes of the human race."

Let me say just here that no advocate of free coinage of silver ever asked, or ever will ask, for the compulsory purchase or coinage by the government of an ounce of silver. Few of them believe, indeed, that the government possesses any such power. The compulsory coinage of any metal is, in terms, the antithesis of free coinage, and both cannot exist at the same time, with reference to the same metal. One of the greatest obstacles to the restoration of silver has been the creation by the enactment of the Bland and Sherman acts of a popular belief that free coinage of silver means the compulsory purchase at $1.29 per ounce by the government of all the surplus silver in the world. Nothing can be further from the truth, or from the desire of any honest advocate of bi-metalism. The government does not purchase an ounce of gold, but either coins it for its owners or exchanges gold coin or certificates for it, as may be desired. If silver is placed upon an equal footing it will cease to become a commodity, or subject to the fluctuations of any market. Its ratio to gold will be as 16 to 1 and no power save that of the government can operate to change it. Until it is made free and unrestricted, it must like all other token money, be tied to gold, and like all other commodities, or articles of merchandise, fluctuate in price under the well known laws of supply and demand. It is curious to note that every opponent of free coinage complains of the fact that the silver dollar has an intrinsic value of but eighty cents, and at the same time insists that the law of 1890 should not be disturbed, but, on the contrary, be left in full operation. This means, if it means anything, that advocates of the gold standard prefer to retain the eighty cent dollar, doubtless in the hope that the legal tender value may ultimately disappear, and its circulation limited to the amount of its bullion value in gold. This policy is the only double standard policy of which I have any knowledge. We concede that the inherent vice of the present law consists in the fact that the government will not redeem its standard silver dollars with 412½ grains of standard silver, but with 90 grains instead. The silver men demand that the amount of silver bullion in a silver dollar shall be the equivalent of that dollar, just as the amount of gold bullion in a gold dollar is the equivalent of that dollar, no more and no less.

A well-known writer has said that the advocate of free coinage demands only "that a silver dollar shall be coined from a dollar's worth of silver; that if a 412½-grain silver coin can be made a legal tender dollar, then the treasury shall redeem every 412½ grains of its silver money metal offered at the mint with a 412½-grain coin, exactly as it redeems its gold metal and money paper; so that the 412½ grains of silver in the dollar shall have no more value after it receives the mint stamp than it had before; that bar silver shall be redeemed in silver coin, and silver coin in bar silver at the holder's option, none to be coined except for individuals and as it is presented and required. If the government says that 412½ ounces of any metal shall make a certain legal tender, then they demand that the metal shall be redeemable in its own 412½-grain coins, weight for weight, without profit to anyone."

I shall not weary your patience by the further pursuit of this subject, which is well nigh inexhaustible. I ask your indulgence for a few moments only while I consider some of the objections to free coinage. It is said that the demand for such coinage springs from a desire to get $1.29 instead of 95 cents for an ounce of silver, and from the additional desire to assist the debtor class, to lighten the burden of indebtedness. It is natural that this should be the motive to which the demand for free coinage is attributable, for its demonetization sprang from the desire to force the value of silver from $1.29 per ounce to nothing, and to enormously increase the debtor's burden, which object has been accomplished. Surely, a restoration of the status quo would be an act of simple justice. It comes with very bad grace from a gold man, to say that the attempt to restore silver to $1.29 by statutory methods is dishonest, and to taunt the metal by a reference to its degradation. If, by false and perjured testimony, I secure the conviction of my fellow man, with what emotions would I be regarded were I to urge citizens to deny their confidence to my victim because of the disgrace so wrongfully inflicted upon him? But this is exactly what the opponent of silver are doing. The metal was worth $1.32¼ an ounce in the United States when it was secretly and fraudulently demonetized. To-day, forsooth, we are not restore it because, in consequence of the injustice which it has suffered, and it is worth but 95 cents per ounce.

The debtor class have the right to insist upon the lightening of its burdens. He who, on January 1, 1873, was indebted in the sum of $100, and that burden doubled on February 12 by the contraction of the currency which resulted from the act of that date. When his debt was contracted he had the right to pay it in two metals instead of one. On the day of maturity he discovers to his consternation that it is payable in but one, and that one twice as difficult to get as it was before. If this is justice in the American Republic, then is justice, indeed, fed to brutish beasts.

The creditor under such circumstances has no right to complain if his debtor seeks to restore the status quo and his false and futile cry of dishonest money should not operate to defeat the ends of justice. But it is said that if free coinage would make the silver dollar fully equal in value to the gold dollar, it will be just as hard to get as the latter, and the debtor would be no better off. This is virtually saying that if two dollars are in circulation in one place, and one dollar of the same value in circulation at another, the one will be as easy to get as the two, because there is no difference in value. The proposition carries its own refutation with it. It is asserted that the debtor will be disappointed because with the free and unlimited coinage of silver there will be an immediate and total disappearance of gold. This is, as I have said, the stale repetition of one of the stalest of platitudes against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is refuted by all the facts of history. Bimetallic France is a living illustration of its falsity. She is to-day the richest nation of the earth, although she was compelled to pay, in addition to her own enormous expenditures, the greatest war indemnity known to the history of the race. Notwithstanding she has since expended vast sums in the costliest private enterprise known to modern times, she has to-day a larger per capita circulation than any other country, boasts a greater gold reserve than England, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia combined, while, at the same time, her silver resources vastly exceed those of the government of the United States. She has been able to float the Russian loan in 1890, when England was upon the verge of financial disaster, she was able to stretch forth her helping hand and advance her sister country fifteen millions of dollars in gold. There never was, and never will be a nation, using a standard based upon both the metals fixed at a proper equilibrium, which will suffer in the manner indicated by this objection. There are in the United States in round numbers seven hundred millions of dollars in gold. What will cause this vast sum to disappear? We are told that the coinage of silver dollars will do it, provided such coinage is effected by owners of silver bullion instead of the government.

The operation of our limited coinage acts, affords a complete refutation of the statement: our gold has increased "pari passu" with the coinage of standard silver dollars, and this despite the unremitting efforts of the gold men to enforce the accomplishment of their predictions by degrading the white metal, which has been for years repudiated by the New York clearing house and stored in the vaults of the treasury under the pretense of an impossible circulation.

But we are referred to Mexico. She is a silver standard nation. Like all other countries using that standard alone, gold has no place in its financial economy. It is true that there is little, if any, gold in circulation there, but that was equally the fact before silver was demonetized by us. The same is true of China and India, and proves absolutely nothing except that no country using a silver standard only, retains gold within its borders. The converse of the proposition is not true, however, for gold standard countries find subsidiary silver coins indispensable in conducting the minor monetary transactions of its people.

If gold would be hoarded because more valuable than silver, why is it not hoarded now? You never will convince a gold man that the standard silver dollar is worth more than 80 cents, notwithstanding he will never sell you one for that price. He will persist in the statement, and while reminding you of his famous Gresham law, is forced to admit that gold is circulating as it has never circulated before. If our seven hundred millions of gold leaves the country, then an equal volume of some other money must be substituted for it. Senator Jones has demonstrated that the migration of a dollar occurs when its equivalent is left behind. No philanthropist will export gold for nothing, or to support any particular theory. Our present stock of $515,000,000 silver will not drive any of it out, for if that were the case the overflow would long since have occurred. The uncoined silver of the world, not monopolized by the arts, is less than $70,000,000, and the world's annual production is about $100,000,000. If every ounce of this production were denied to the demands of India, of China, of South America, and of the arts (which is impossible) and were coined into American dollars, it would require a period of seven years in which to accomplish the driving out process. How long a time would be required to accomplish this purpose, let me ask, with the coinage of silver at its normal rate?

But if driven out, where would it go? Certainly to the gold standard countries. The influx of such a vast quantity of gold into Europe would make money far more plentiful abroad, prices would rise with the fall of money values, and the operation of this law would of itself not only check, but completely stop its departure. I might add that it is customary to assert with every presidential election that millions of British gold are sent to us and used to influence the result of our elections. It is not to be expected that our English cousins, if the charge be true, will depart from this nefarious custom because we may declare for a bi-metallic currency.

It is denied that free coinage will restore the old equilibrium of the metals, because "the magic of free coinage cannot wipe out the present difference of 37 cents between the two metals." The "magic" of demonetization created that difference, plus three cents. If magic is one of the elements of the problem, surely it is not unreasonable to believe that its mysterious spell will restore what it abstracted when the conditions are restored. No such difference between the metals ever existed until the curse of mis-legislation came and blasted with its mildews the great silver portion of the financial world.

But it is urged that free coinage will give such a shock to confidence that panic and ruin will everywhere abound. This is the chief dart in the quiver of silver's enemies. It influences the cautious, frightens the timid, and checks the courageous. It is the great obstacle to every reform, the cloud no bigger than a man's hand which the prophets of Mammon always see on the horizon of the future, when wrongs cry out to heaven for redress, and oppression's victims recoil from further suffering. It has been annexed against every movement which progress has sought to make, and is hoary with the frost of centuries. It stayed the full fruition of the reformation, sustained for years the fortunes of falling dynasties, confirmed the divine right of kings, protested against the American revolution, hurled its anathemas against the liberator of the slave, clamors against all legislative interference with monopolies, and stands with drawn sword over the prostrate body of degraded silver.

Since 1872 we have experienced some of the most frightful panics of which history gives any account, and what have been their causes? Confidence and credit have been overstrained and snapped asunder. When the waters of the commercial deep have overflown their bounds and begin their slow subsidence, then have reflected, that they were doing business on a credit of $100 to $8 of capital, less than one-half of which was gold, or money of redemption. So, when the hour of reckoning came the small volume of money has been found woefully inadequate to the demands of trade which slowly emerges from the waste of ruins it has wrought.

Now we are told that if our monetary circulation is increased by increasing the basis of our standard of redemption, it will cause a shock to confidence. So we were told in 1878, and again in 1890, and the ancient reiterated many times, will be sung by the chorus of consolidated capital whenever the people ask for any reform whatever.

It is not long ago that England had a "shock of confidence" whose vibrations were felt across oceans and to the farthest India. It came not because some one threatened to reverse the financial policy of the land, but because its business interests, like an inverted pyramid, became too unwieldy for its slender foundation. Her neighbor across the channel remained serene because her commerce was grounded on the ample basis of bi-metallic policy.

Money is not profitable when hoarded, and when the arteries of commerce are quickened by the introduction of a more vigorous life blood we will have, instead of lack of confidence, a healthier tone of business, grounded on the conviction that the currency of the land is no longer subject to sudden, unexpected and artificial contraction, but steady in its volume, reliable in its value and permanent in its duration.

There can be no fluctuation in the value of money of ultimate redemption, except as its purchasing power may vary from day to day. As a matter of fact, the gold dollar has no fixed valuation in purchasing power, for prices vary with every passing influence. Silver as a metal of redemption will have an equal fixity of value. Since 1873 it has fluctuated constantly. Since 1878 it has been legal tender. Will it be asserted that this constant change has been the cause of commercial depressions? If so, the assertion carries with it the result that the policy which destroys the fluctuation is the one which will give stability to business in all its departments.

Another objection is that with free coinage the debtor class will have won the day. God speed its coming if this be so! That class has lost every other day but this, and it is time they had an inning. The debtor has been told by the laws of his country that silver has been a legal tender since 1878, and he knows it was up to 1873. For the five intervening years it was not. He has had the lawful right to pay in that which he has borrowed, but forsooth because full faith and credit is to be given to his legal tender, he is dishonest if he assumes to offer it to his creditor.

The country as a debtor in 1862-5 agreed to pay its obligations in legal tender notes. The law of 1869 changed the contract to coin. Which was the repudiator, the creditor or the debtor? In 1873, all coin save gold was eliminated from the currency, and the creditors demanded gold and would have nothing else. Was the debtor the repudiator then? Every government obligation in existence to-day is expressly payable in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870. Does the government become dishonest by its tender of such coin to the interest whose hands are about its throat?

A common method of stigmatizing silver money is the making of loans, payable principal and interest in gold. Waiving the question of whether its equivalent in legal tender can be lawfully refused, let me ask who has thus far given notice that Shylock will not receive what is nominated in the bond? Let me ask further whether these contracts represent original loans of gold, or legal tender money? What man has ever signed one of these contracts and received gold instead of silver, or paper for his bond? Surely that which is loaned should be a pay good for its repayment. With silver and gold interchangeable at par there will be neither hardship nor difficulty in making payments in either, and the charge of repudiation is childish. The difficulty lies in the fact that with silver at par with gold, the latter is easier to get, because less valuable than before, and the object sought to be attained through the gold contract is defeated.

Until recently I have labored under the delusion that loans were made by those blessed with a surplus of idle capital. I am now undeceived, for I am assured that they are generally held by people of only moderate means. This is doubly gratifying for the great middle class, which includes these lenders, are overwhelmingly in favor of free coinage. They will not be troubled by phantoms of repudiation, and they know that the payment of their interest depends absolutely on the prosperity of their debtors.

There are occasions when plutocracy becomes philanthropic. Its great heart swells with sympathy for the poor. Dangers which menace labor must be averted at any cost. Sufferings enough are theirs at best, and no man should by thought or deed add to the weight of their grievous burdens. These spasms of humanity are violent whenever a blow is aimed at some abuse, either venerable with antiquity or entrenched behind the ramparts of prerogative and power.

Such a convulsion is now disturbing the peace and violating the rest of Wall street. It can stand the shock of free coinage, which, like the clutch of Sampson, threatens to demolish the temples of the republic, but what will become of the laboring classes? How will they survive the awful devastations of the dishonest dollar? Capital pays 17 per cent. and labor 83 per cent. of taxes in New York, which is according to the course of nature. Capital is protected by a 75 per cent. tariff, while labor rions in free trade, and that is their affair. In fact, any change in this condition would be as injurious to the toiler as would be the establishment of free coinage which will defraud him. It is true this class desires free coinage, but then it never did know what its own interests were. In the good old days of feudalism he could be checked and corrected if he went astray, but now, alas, he is blind, and led by the blind, and so they both fall into the ditch.

It may be stated as an axiom that whenever the great and powerful classes of any country unite in opposition to a given measure because they pretend to fear that it will inflict injury and suffering upon the dependent or laboring classes, that fact is the best evidence that the measure should be encouraged. It is almost inevitable that its success will bring relief to the great body of the people, and in some manner limit or affect the privilege and prerogative of its opponents.

"Liberty and civilization," said Wendell Phillips, "are only fragments of rights, wrung from the strong hands of wealth and book-learning; almost all the great truths relating to society were not the result of scholarly meditation, but have been first heard in the solemn protests of martyred patriotism, and the loud cries of crushed and starving labor."

It will not be easier and cheaper to pay debts in silver in the event of free coinage than to pay them in gold. The facility or difficulty to pay in either will be the same, but with free coinage it will certainly be easier to pay in gold than without it.

The threadbare statement that all the silver of the world will seek our shores with the advent of free coinage, has been so often refuted by men like Mills and St. John, that many of silver's enemies are becoming ashamed of it. The silver of Europe is the money of Europe. Its $1,106,000,000 represents coin, and not an ounce of it can be secured for less than 133 in gold. That price, with freight added, would mean a loss of about six cents on the dollar to any speculator who might attempt to bring it over, aggregating a total loss of $66,000,000 on the European store alone. No such good fortune as a plethora of silver is likely to be our lot. Germany was forced to suspend its retirement of silver coin when its reserves reached $271,000,000 to save her people from ruin, and France, which in suspension of coinage by the Latin union reserved the right to receive for all silver coins of the union within its borders their face value in gold in 1883, preferred their retention to their exchange. It was only last summer that Portugal needed 20,000,000 ounces of silver for coinage at 15½ to 1. Strange that the silver coins of her neighbors did not take wings and fly to her borders. She was compelled to come to the United States for 7,000,000 of the needed ounces. They who tell us that free coinage in 1892 at 16 to 1 will attract all the silver of other lands to ours, are the same who insist that silver was practically out of circulation in 1873, because the same ratio drove it to other lands from ours.

Men sometimes unconsciously admit the existence of facts by their assertion of others, though the same facts are strenuously denied when directly in issue. The charge that foreign silver will come to us with free coinage, necessarily concedes the claim that with free coinage silver will rise in price to $1.29 per ounce, for if it did not, no cause for the migration would exist. Yet the very class which pretend to fear this impending danger, is the same which warns us that with free coinage silver will be as far below a parity with gold as it is at present. One or the other of these positions is unfounded. Which will our adversaries abandon, and to which will they cling? If to that which produces silver importations, then the metal must with free coinage rise to a parity with gold. If to that which denies that free coinage will produce such parity, then foreign importations of silver will be impossible. But little ingenuity is required to expose the fallacy of those so-called arguments against the operation of a great and needed reform.

Another danger to be feared from free coinage is, that it will vastly increase the annual production, and thus cheapen the money which the honest creditor will receive. This question is answered by our consideration of the last one. Where is the increase coming from? Why did it not result from the over-par value of silver in 1873, and preceding? What subtle alchemy is involved in free coinage of to-day that will bring silver in vast quantities from the bosom of the earth? Why has not the free coinage of gold only had the same effect on the production of that metal which is gradually decreasing in volume with the passage of every year?

It is a well known fact that there are few, if any, virgin fields of exploration left open to the prospector. O'Brien says there are none, and the sparse discoveries of new deposits for the last few years, during which time the search for them has been fierce and unremitting, prove the truth of this assertion.

But the fact that the American farmer has sold his products on a "gold basis" is said to be a blessing of which free coinage will deprive him. This blessing is full brother to all the other blessings which have been his of late years. He sells on a gold basis whose amount is regulated by the competition to which silver demonetization has subjected him with East India, Russia and the Argentine Republic. The royal commission of England on changes in the relative value of the precious metals, declared that cheap silver stimulated the production of farm products in India for England's use, and liberated Britain from paying tribute to American farmers. It has increased the export of wheat from India in 1880 of about 25,000 bushels to 40,000,000 bushels in 1889. England buys her silver of us at 95 cents an ounce, coins it into rupees at a profit of 36 cents per ounce, exchanges it at par for Indian wheat, and then sells this wheat in Liverpool at prices which govern the value of our surplus product, which in turn fixes the price for it all. This proposition is demonstrated by the circumstance that the average price of a bushel of wheat for the past seventeen years has been the value of 371¼ grains of pure silver, the one fluctuating with the changes in the other. The last is true as well of all other agricultural products.

Whenever free coinage is agitated and its success becomes apparent, resort is had to some compromise measure which, if adopted, tends to injure the cause through its operation. That to which public attention is now directed is what is called "coinage of the American product." Those who champion this delusive scheme are for the most part the implacable enemies of free coinage. They know that its adoption corroborates every assertion made by Sherman and his lieutenants as to the character and motives of free coinage advocates. They know that its success vindicates the men who charge that the restoration of silver is meant solely to enrich its producers at the expense of the nation, to keep the metal in its present status as an article of merchandise, to keep it below parity with gold, to provoke the hostility of other nations against the movement, to encourage smuggling, and to curse the cause with the stigma of speculation. Its success will be a calumny upon the motives of the men of the West, and justly provoke the antagonism and the scorn of all sincere friends of the movement in the East. The genius of man can devise no scheme save that of free and unrestricted coinage which will solve and forever put at rest this question.

He is an empiric of the shallowest type who imagines that free coinage of both metals will bring universal prosperity, abolish poverty, repair the ravages of improvidence, or scatter the blessings of universal abundance over the land. No man expects such a condition of things until human nature is changed and the inequalities of society have been effaced. But surely if it will in a measure ease the burdens of the masses of the people while doing injury to none, if it will give us a stability in finance like that we once enjoyed, if it will prevent those artificial contractions and expansions of our volume of currency which are a constant menace to the business of the country, it will prove to be a boon, the like of which we have not seen for years.

The people of this young state, intelligent, active, enterprising and patriotic, are a unit upon this great question. Here and there a voice is occasionally heard pleading for the supremacy of established privilege and entrenched wrong, and which is listened to with attention and understanding. But the great movement goes on, and the enthusiasm for the common cause of right has united west and south with the silver bands of reunited brotherhood. Cranks and lunatics we may be called, but then, we remember that epithet and ridicule are the last resort of the beneficiaries of wrongs and abuses which are doomed. Like the "beggars" of Holland, we accept the reproach, and will immortalize it by the deeds to be accomplished in its name. In the east the light is dawning, and with the circling flight of another year we hope to see the financial firmament once more bathed in the light of its twin luminaries, the gold and the silver of the people.

Our continent lies midway between the nations of Europe, and of Asia. We are in the pathway of all their commercial transactions. We exchange our own products with both. To the east of us are two hundred millions of people who use the gold; to the west are a thousand millions of people who are wedded by the custom of ages to the silver standard. Our commerce is indispensable to all, and to them the streams of our abundant resources are directed. Surely prudence and common sense dictate that we should equip ourselves for the conveniences and the emergencies of our favored situation. With gold and silver as our common money, we become the strongest link in that chain of national intercourse stretching away from either shore unto the nations of every land.

O. E. S. Installation.

Ramona chapter No. [illegible], O. E. S., installed its officers for the ensuing year last night. The following is the list of officers: Mrs. Ella L. C. Dwinell, W. matron; Mr. C. E. Stubbs, W. patron; Mrs. A. L. Lawton, associate matron; Mrs. E. S. Cohen, secretary; Mrs. W. S. Nichols, treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Eaton, conductress; Mrs. E. J. Smith, assistant conductress; Mrs. K. S. Robertson, Adah; Mrs. J. P. Barnes, Ruth; Mrs. J. M. Ellison, Esther; Mrs. C. E. Stubbs, Martha; Mrs. C. V. Mulholland, Electa; Mrs. F. W. Howbert, warden; Mr. C. H. Dillon, sentinel; Mr. E. J. Smith, marshal; Mr. J. P. Barnes, chaplain.

From Cripple Creek.

Mr. Matt Helmer gave a five-months lease on one of his claims at $100 per month, with privilege of purchase at maturity for $500, to Mr. M. A. Kuehnlein of Colorado Springs.

There was a dance Wednesday evening in Mr. John Nolan's new house. Quite a large crowd was present and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. Quite a number of Colorado Springs people were present.

Two law offices were opened here on Wednesday—Cochran & Meier and Voss & Hanna.

There is a great deal of activity in mining property in the Carbonate Hill-Poverty Gulch neighborhood. Twelve sales were made Tuesday and several have been made since. This is near the great Gold King and the Rosetta, for which $10,000 was offered last week.

The stages brought in sixty passengers Thursday morning and twenty-two the evening before. A great rush is expected next week.

R. R. Taylor and Dr. Reynolds spent two days looking over the camp and both left feeling like millionaires. They secured several good interests at very reasonable figures.

The deed for the transfer of Captain De Coursey's property, which he recently sold on North Tejon street, was filed Dec. 3[illegible]. Mr. J. J. Hagerman is the purchaser and the consideration is $32,000. Seven thousand dollars were paid for one piece and $25,000 for the other.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The City Council Held a Short Meeting Monday Night.

All the city fathers but Alderman Bartlett were in their places Monday night at 7 o'clock when Mayor Sprague called the first regular meeting in 1892 to order. Alderman Rouse of the street and ditch committee reported unfavorably upon the claims for damage by water from west side citizens. Alderman Robbins presented a request from certain parties in Colorado City asking for the use of the city ditch for twenty-four hours to fill a small reservoir; referred.

Alderman Dunbar brought up the matter of the north end sewer extensions. Some $907.06 of the money due Mr. Clough on the contract had been withheld until he should file a bond. The bond was ready and Mr. Clough wanted his money. The bond was for $1000, binding the contractor to repair all damage resulting from imperfect work, W. S. Nichols appearing as surety. The bond was accepted and Mr. Clough will get his money.

The matter of adjusting the payments from the Denver and Rio Grande and Rock Island roads was brought up. The committee reported that they were reaching a basis of agreement. The Rock Island had agreed to pay for 60-foot span but as there was no 60-foot span the matter had to be proportioned out of the weight of a larger span.

The reports of the city officers were read and ordered placed on file. The city marshal in his annual report recommended either the employment of two additional men or the purchase of a "hurry-up" wagon at a cost of $[illegible].

Alderman Fargo addressed the council on the subject of Police-magistrate Kinsley. He was going on to insist that that official should itemize his bills for court fees when Mayor Sprague ruled him out of order.

An ordinance was introduced granting certain rights of way [illegible] poles and wires to the Western Union Telegraph company. It went over under the rules.

Alderman Dunbar introduced an ordinance adding a section to the ordinance concerning employment agencies, to the effect that the W. C. T. U. or their agents might do a general employment business for women and girls only, on paying a license fee of $10 a year or $5 for six months. City-attorney McMorris thought that such discrimination would be illegal, but discussion was deferred until the next meeting. A large grist of bills was read and allowed. [illegible] included $555.30 for street lights, $40 for the city's share of the Tejon street under crossing and $1,62[illegible] for work on the Ruxton creek pipe line.

The police committee recommended that a telephone box be placed in Ross Bros.' grocery in West Colorado Springs for police and fire alarm purposes: the city to pay half and Ross Bros. half. So ordered.

The resignation of Mr. F. A. Mangold as superintendent of sewers was handed in and read. It was accepted to take effect in two weeks and the sewer committee was directed to be examining into the question of filling the vacancy until the next meeting.

Alderman Dunbar offered the following resolution saying that the new county jail would have room to spare in it for the next ten years.

Resolved, That the joint committee previously appointed on a new jail be authorized to consult with the county commissioners to see if arrangements can be made between the city and the county, for the city to use part of the new county jail for city purposes; and report to the city council as soon as convenient.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and it is probable that no money will be spent on a new city jail for the present.

Alderman Dunbar presented the following resolution aimed at the beer garden south of town. He asked that it might lay over a week to give public opinion an innings before acting on it:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this council that the mayor and city marshal impartially execute and carry out the city ordinances in the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of the city limits in territory not included in any other incorporated city.

The chief of the fire department offered a recommendation that the ordinance relating to the pay of teams taking fire companies to fires be amended so that within the boundaries of San Rafael street on the north, Eaton street on the west, Shook's run on the east, and the city limits on the south, $3 to be paid for the first company in action $2 for all the other companies. That beyond these limits an additional sum of twenty-five cents for each three blocks be paid. Referred to the fire and ordinance committees who were said to be fixing up such an amendment.

The council then at 8:15 adjourned.

All who are interested in amateur sports will be pleased to hear that the Denver Athletic club has decided to hold a boxing and wrestling tournament sixty days hence, to which they invite all strictly amateur athletes in the state. The exact date is not yet fixed but will probably be about the first of March, allowing two months for the men to get into condition. The Denver association will hold a preliminary competition to decide who shall represent them, and our Colorado Springs club should certainly send one or two members to seek honor, glory and bruises at the state tournament. Our own competitions have always attracted considerable interest in this town and a championship meeting in Denver should draw a large contingent from the Springs to witness what promises to be a very interesting contest. One can generally feel sure that in an inter-city amateur competition there will be an entire absence of those disagreeable features which are so often associated with professional exhibitions and our local athletes can always be counted upon to render as good an account of themselves as lies within their power, a fact which surely points toward an exciting struggle for the state championship.

Sheriff-elect Bowers, Monday appointed Mr. F. A. Mangold to be under sheriff during his term of office. Mr. Mangold is a young man well known in this city and he has a great many friends. He has been city superintendent of sewers ever since the system was built and has also been connected with the city police as a detective in several difficult cases. His appointment is commended by all who know him and the office he has to fill.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. RISLEY.
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The county commissioners ought to come to some decision in regard to the Cripple Creek road pretty soon. THE GAZETTE has no preferences in the matter except for the best road at the least expense and as soon as possible. There may be considerable choice in the matter, but any one of the proposed routes is probably better than none at all.

Nothing can be more injurious to the interests of the state than such swindling companies as the United States Gold Placer Mining company, a fraudulent concern which has just been wound up in London. The authorities of this country ought to use every effort to aid in punishing men like these who do more than any others to bring the reputation of our state into disrepute and prevent investments in legitimate enterprises.

Many of our contemporaries issued handsome New Year numbers filled with statistics and illustrations of the towns in which they are located. The three Denver papers, The Republican, The News and The Sun, all published extra papers with good illustrations and carefully prepared reading matter. The Republican was especially noticeable by the excellence of its illustrations and articles, being especially complete and evidently the result of a great deal of painstaking work. Our evening contemporary, The Republic and Telegraph, also published a special edition containing many excellent features and showing much originality and enterprise. The New Year paper seems to have become an established institution, at least in the west, and the general demand for these numbers is a sure guarantee that they are appreciated by the public and that they will continue to be issued on similar occasions, probably with increasing improvement in succeeding years.

Democrats have begun their work of saving the country by "economy." By a vote of 166 to 70, the Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Holman refused to appropriate $100,000 to carry the relief donated by the farmers of the northwest to the famine sufferers of Russia. If anyone has any doubt in regard to the character of the rubbish which has been swept by the tidal wave of 1890 to pose as statesmen in the halls of national legislation, he should read the reasons given by some of the members for their votes against this measure. Fortunately for the honor of the country the people who gave the grain will see that it gets to its destination even if the national government has refused its aid. The Russians will not suffer in this case because they have no great body of countrymen in this country whose votes might be influenced by sending this aid under the auspices of the nation. But the shameful exhibition of penuriousness which has been made is such as to cause grave concern for the fate of measures which are of the highest importance to the national safety and honor. From a congress that starts out in this way little good can be expected.

It is easy to account for the anti-free coinage sentiment which prevades Colorado Springs. "It's English you know," and the great mass of the wealthy men of the city have few ideas in common with the masses of the people of Colorado.—Pueblo Chieftain.

We have no reason to believe that there is any more sentiment against the free coinage of silver in Colorado Springs than in any other part of the state. In Colorado Springs, however, the people have too much sense to make up their minds on any subject without hearing the arguments on both sides. If free coinage is the best thing for the people of this state, the fact can best be shown not by abuse and calling names, but by facts and argument. If on the contrary free coinage is not the best thing for the state nor for the mine-owners and mine-workers, it is an advantage to all to know it as soon as possible. There is no sensible man, even among the readers of The Chieftain, who can object to this statement. If The Chieftain and other papers of the same kind imagine Colorado Springs is the only place in the state where people do their own thinking, they will find themselves badly mistaken. The silver question is one of the most important of the political issues before the people at the present time, it is one about which the people are eager to learn, and one friend of silver who knows what he is talking about can do more good than forty dozen of the cheap demagogues who prate of the irreconcilable difference of ideas between the wealthy men and the masses of the Colorado people. If it were not for some of these wealthy men Pueblo would now be nothing more than a few Mexican adobe huts, and its masses back in the forests or across the sea. The men of Colorado Springs are interested in every part of the state, their investments are in every county and in every industry. Some of them honestly believe that free and unlimited silver coinage will be a good thing for the United States and for Colorado in particular. Others equally honest believe that it would be an injury. It is not possible that both of these views should be right, and it is the belief of THE GAZETTE that the best way to determine which is the right view is by fair, free and full discussion.

It is probable that the coming season will be the most prosperous one in Colorado that the state has ever known, and no part of the state will derive a greater benefit from it than Colorado Springs. The enormous crop production and attendant high prices have poured into the west a treasure whose effects have already been felt in this city by a notable increase in the number of tourists and health seekers. If we already begin in midwinter to feel the tide of advancing prosperity, it is very evident that the summer will bring a much larger measure of it. It is not alone that the hotels are filling up, but the merchants with few exceptions report the holiday trade as larger than ever before, and it is noteworthy that the improvement dates nearly all of it from the beginning of the month just past. There is also another reason for predicting a prosperous year, independently of the general prosperity of the western states. Many of our readers will remember that 1882 was one of the most successful that has ever been known in the history of the city, and the principal reason for it was the holding of the national Grand Army encampment in Denver. The somewhat limited accommodations of this city and of Manitou were taxed to their utmost for the entertainment of the veterans, who were well aware that a Rocky mountain excursion could not be complete without a trip to the Pike's Peak resorts and an excursion to the summit of the great mountain. The assembly of the Knights Templar at Denver will bring to the state a much larger number of people than were with the Grand Army and it is safe to assert that of those who spend any time in visiting any part of the state outside of the capital city, nearly everyone will come for a longer or shorter stay to Colorado Springs. Besides this again there is the Cripple Creek affair. Whatever one may think of the camp as the source of a constant and important gold supply, it is certain that it will enjoy in the spring and early summer a "boom" of unusual dimensions. It will be widely advertised and people will rush in there by the thousands. There is no doubt about gold being there, and if there is not as much as some people think, it will take some time to demonstrate the fact. This stir at a place within the limits of this county and nearer to this city than to any other supply point must have a stimulating effect upon the local trade and help the general prosperity. The people of Colorado Springs, in such a combination of circumstances, may feel assured of a prosperous year, and will do well if they take prompt measures to secure their full benefit. What is to be hoped for is that all the people who will come here this year in such unusual numbers will find in this region so much to interest and delight them that they may either become permanent residents as so many others have done, or that they may join the ever increasing army of those who return year after year for a few weeks or a few months residence in Colorado Springs.

The very favorable criticisms on Mr. Ehrich's silver article, which we publish in another column by prominent men from various parts of the country prove that he is well qualified to speak on this question, and that his views are entitled at least to the weight which is due to careful study and thorough acquaintance with the subject. In this connection we are pleased to announce for publication in next Sunday's GAZETTE, an answer by Mr. Ehrich, to Mr. Thomas' argument for free silver. The speech of Mr. Thomas has gained wide notice as one of the best presentations of the free silver side, and many people will be glad to see what can be said in reply to it. Both of these gentlemen are recognized as masters of the subject from opposite sides and THE GAZETTE is pleased at the opportunity of presenting to its readers a series of articles upon this most important subject which for strength, clearness and thorough acquaintance with both sides has not been matched in the columns of any paper or magazine in the country.

It is rather surprising that our "first out" contemporary which always prints all the news on the day on which it happens, if not before, has not begun the regular report of the proceedings of congress. It is true that, as with most of the other events of the day, a large part of the proceedings are received after its hour of publication, but it might make an attempt, as it does with so many other things.

MR. HOWELLS' NEW WORK.

The announcement that Mr. Howells will leave Harper's Magazine to take editorial charge of The Cosmopolitan on March 1st, is a accession to the process of building up the staff of a great magazine. Probably no monthly has its evolution been so distinctly under the eyes of the public as in the case of The Cosmopolitan. The first step after its editorial control was assumed by Mr. John Brisben Walker, was to add to it Edward Everett Hale who took charge of a department called "Social Problems," subjects concerning which the greatest number of people are thinking to-day. Mr. Hale who is a student, a fair minded man, a thorough American and a man of broad sympathies, has filled this position in a way to attract the attention not only of this country but of leading European journals. Some months later a department was established called "The Review of Current Events." To take charge of this a man was needed who should be familiar not only with the great events of the past thirty years, but who knew personally the leading men of both the United States and Europe who could interpret motives and policies. Murat Halstead accepted this position with the distinct understanding that his monthly review should be philosophical and never partisan. The next step in the history of The Cosmopolitan, was the placing of the review of the intellectual movement of the month in the hands of Mr. Brander Matthews, who for some time has been recognized as one of the two or three ablest critics in the United States. Finally came the acceptance of the editorship conjointly with Mr. Walker, by Mr. Wm. Dean Howells. Mr. Howells, who is recognized universally as the foremost of American letters, upon the expiration of his contract with Harper Brothers, on the first of March will take in hand the destinies of a magazine which promises to exercise a share of influence with the reading classes of the United States. His entire services will be given to The Cosmopolitan, and everything he writes will appear in that magazine during the continuance of his editorship.

The criticism which is so prevalent in some of the Colorado papers in regard to the events of the Graves case refers either to the result of the trial as expressed by the verdict of the jury, or to the attempt made to elicit a confession from the man who had been found guilty. So far as the verdict is concerned, there is absolutely no reason to believe that it was not a just one. The jury had a far better opportunity to weigh the evidence than any outsider can have. The motive of the crime was very clear, and even the defense did not put much stress on the denial that the bottle of whisky was sent by Dr. Graves. Having almost admitted this, it is evident that when it was known how much interest was to Dr. Graves in Mrs. Barnaby's death, it became necessary for the defense to show that there was a strong chance that the mixture in the bottle had been changed. The evidence of the men at the livery stable was totally inadequate for this purpose, and the probabilities were entirely against anything of the kind having occurred. Some one was found who was willing to testify that Fowler's solution of arsenic was sometimes used for veterinary purposes, but there was no attempt to show that there was, or had ever been, a preparation of arsenic used in that particular stable. Under such circumstances the guilt of the accused was as clearly determined as it is possible for circumstantial evidence to do it. No man on the jury who was true to his oath to bring in a verdict in accordance with the law and the facts could have found any other result than that which was arrived at in this case. If the evidence in this case is not sufficient to warrant the infliction of the extreme penalty of the law that part of the law which permits conviction by circumstantial evidence should be erased from the statute books and no murderer should be hung who has not been public-spirited enough to provide himself with an eyewitness of his crime. Now as to the alleged confession. It is true that even a condemned murderer is entitled to the protection of the law, but the protection of the law certainly does not extend to a freedom from questioning which tends to determine the exact measure of his guilt and the exposure of his accomplices, if he had any. At the time of his removal to the jail, when the confession is said to have taken place, this criminal was in such a condition of mind as to make it probable that he would tell the truth, and it was the duty of the officers of the law at that time to get from him whatever information they could. The law justly surrounds the person of each one of its subjects with all the precautions which experience has shown necessary to the protection of life and liberty. It is not easy these days, as every one knows, to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree. The proportion of ten guilty who escape for one innocent who is convicted is, if we may trust general public sentiment on this point, fully maintained. But when a trial has been conducted by due process of law and with absolute fairness, when every resource of the law has been exhausted, when a jury has been chosen from those who had no knowledge of the case and every one who is supposed to have a prejudice has been carefully excluded, when every legal technicality has been fully employed, when eloquent counsel have turned the evidence in every possible light and eloquent speakers have appealed alike to the reason and the sympathies of the jurors, when the law requiring absolute unanimity is fully met, and a verdict of guilty is then rendered; so far as the public is concerned, the man is guilty, and public safety and justice demand the enforcement of the sentence. For the immediate friends of the prisoner and his lawyers, there are paths still left open for a review of the evidence or a commutation of the sentence for sufficient reasons. But for the public there ought to be no other sentiment or expectation than that the due course of the law as made and provided in such cases should be carried out. The question of the advisability of the death penalty is not one that we are now discussing, but so long as the law remains as it is, the law ought to be enforced. There is too much, a great deal too much, of the silly and mawkish sentimentality which sends flowers to condemned murderers, and would, we doubt not, open all the prison doors and let the poor fellows go free. It seems that Dr. Graves, the convicted murderer of an old woman who had been kind to him, who had given him much money and left him more in her will, whose kindness to him had been great and constant and whose goodness had been repaid by threats and abuse, is to receive a double portion of this mush and milk of human kindness. The cry of persecution is already raised and no effort will be spared to awaken public feeling. Fortunately the administration of justice is in the hands of men who believe that justice means the execution of the laws.

The New York Tribune makes a very strong and bitter appeal against Governor Hill and the various state officials who aided in settling the Dutchess county contested election cases in favor of the Democrats, and so "stealing the state" of New York. The Tribune boldly proclaims that these men deserve prison for their offenses against the laws of the state or for an attempt to use the technicalities of the law to overthrow the people. The chief point with The Tribune seems to be the wickedness of the Democrats in general and of Senator Hill in particular. If all that The Tribune says is so, it seems as though politics in New York were in a very bad way, and worse yet that there was not among the people a sufficient amount of patriotism to put a stop to political abuses which are very clearly pointed out. It may, however, be questioned whether things are quite as bad as they appear to the eye of a disappointed partisan, and if they are the public apathy is largely due to the fact that charges quite as bad have often been made without sufficient foundation. It is the old cry of "wolf," and if the worse misfortune of a tiger has really appeared the public is scarcely to be blamed that they do not at once rush to the rescue. The evils of intensely partisan politics are illustrated also by the fact that there are many Republicans as well as Democrats who are ready to do anything that can be done without being found out and punished, to secure the success of their party. Doubtless there are many Republicans in New York some of whom read The Tribune who think, Oh, well, even if this is all true, it is no more than we and our friends would also have done if we had had the opportunity. Of course this is all wrong. Party is a most a necessity in carrying on the affairs of government. It is to the advantage of the country that there should be two parties and that they should be nearly equal in strength, and that each should contain many wise and patriotic and noble men. But when the success of the party is counted above the good of the country, and it is thought that the victory of a political campaign is of so great importance as to be purchased at the cost of a violation of the laws, then that which should be of benefit becomes a danger, and that which is intended to serve becomes fraught with the greatest harm. It is the practice acquired in such misdeeds that will give education to the tyrant who will attempt the overthrow of our liberties, if ever there is one; it is the custom of looking upon all things as fair in political love and war that will make willing tools and accomplices for the leader who wishes to be more and mightier than an American has yet been; it is the constant misrepresentation of the leaders and their motives which will render the people indifferent and careless when the time comes when there is a really great and pressing danger to be faced.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has proposed the name of Col. B. F. Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., as a suitable candidate for the Republican convention to nominate for governor. The last Republican plurality in Illinois was only about 15,000, and the Democracy of the state earnestly hope that the World's Fair in Chicago will bring in a sufficiently large number of ignorant people to wipe out this figure at the next election. Colonel Marsh was a brave officer in the late war, for six years represented the eleventh district in congress, was for four years railroad commissioner, and is a man familiar with public affairs. His nomination would excite a spirit of enthusiasm in western Illinois that would easily overcome the Chicago vote.

If a serious proposal for arbitration is received from Chili, there is no doubt that it will meet with ready acceptance in this country. The United States has no unreasonable demands to make at the point of the bayonet, and only asks for that measure of justice which commends itself to reasonable men everywhere. If, as asserted by the Chilians, the trouble in the streets of Valparaiso was due to the disorder and drunkenness of the American seamen, and this view is accepted by an impartial tribunal, this country would not wish, much less think of exacting, an apology for which there would be no good cause. We do not believe that this was the true explanation of that affair. We believe that the attack was, in large measure at least, causeless so far as any illegal or disorderly conduct on the part of the sailors was concerned, and dictated chiefly by the hostile feeling which has prevailed in Chili toward the people of this country and especially toward the sailors of the Baltimore. But if this is the true statement of the affair, it ought not to be difficult to secure its acceptance by any fair-minded arbitrator, and the evidence which would be insufficient to secure a verdict before such a court would be also insufficient to warrant the much more serious measure of a declaration of war. This is the most serious in its possibilities of any misunderstanding that has occurred on the American continent for a long time, and its settlement by arbitration would be not only a good thing in itself, but would also have a most important effect on the settlement of future quarrels between the nations of the American hemisphere. This latter would be all the more true because Chili has been the one country which has been the most opposed to the recent movement in favor of a closer friendship between the American states, and the declaration in favor of the use of arbitration in any possible quarrel.

A Complimentary Notice.

At the very head of financial papers in the United States is The Commercial and Financial Chronicle and Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, published in New York. It is considered by financiers and others an authority on all matters of commerce. This publication in its issue of Jan. 2 has a long editorial on Mr. Ehrich's paper on the silver question. We print the editorial as follows, omitting the portion in which the article is reviewed:

Among the more interesting papers on the "silver question," which have been sent us for some time, is one written by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, and read at a literary club in that city on the 8th of December. This paper has already received wide mention in the press, it being notable as having emanated from a resident of Colorado, the chief among our silver producing states, and from a resident who says that his investments are all in the far west and largely in silver mines. Such views from such a source came as a surprise to the general public as they are not looked for among the native products of that rich and prosperous commonwealth. Yet they are by no means so rare as one might conclude who judges from the representatives of the state always sent to Washington; and moreover they have grown less rare within eighteen months since the experience the country has gained from the practical working of the 1890 silver bill.

It is not though on account of the residence and surroundings of the author that we refer to Mr. Ehrich's paper. We speak of it because we have read it with much pleasure and esteem it an essay of decided merit. It is by no means easy to present any phase of the silver problem in a fresh or attractive style. The subject has been probed to the bottom times without number during the last fifteen years. But Mr. Ehrich, though he travels over much the same road so many others have traveled, rapidly passing in review the conspicuous events and legislation which make up the earlier and later history of the metal in this country, yet the reader's interest goes with him as he unfolds the important truth which he keeps in view all through his paper—that everything the United States has and can do for silver has and will tend to drive out gold, and lower instead of raise the price of bullion. Of course what Mr. Ehrich says has an added attraction because of his affiliations, making it impossible that his conclusion could have been reached without a very clear conviction of its soundness. Being a practical, shrewd Colorado man, having large holdings in silver stocks his interests would have forced him to discard sentiment and would have put him in opposition to the belief he has adopted if he could have found any escape from it.

The leading idea of this paper appears to be to show how natural influences as opposed to legislative efforts have controlled the movements of silver and gold all through their history.

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We need not follow Mr. Ehrich through the other changes in the laws relating to the coinage of the two precious metals. He brings out one lesson as the teaching of all of them, that free coinage of silver and gold has never existed in the United States at any ratio differing from their relative values in the markets of the world, without the overvalued metal driving out the undervalued metal. These matters, however, are only used as preliminaries to the more practical inquiry—more practical when viewed from the standpoint of the silver mine owner—which relates to the effect of the recent silver enactment and the proposed free silver coinage law on the market price of silver bullion. Mr. Ehrich's argument is very clear and positive on these points. He reaches the only conclusion anyone who studies the facts can reach. After free silver coinage has been established, he says, "I venture to predict silver will stand even below the present silver price." The italics are his own. But we have many times given our own views with regard to the United States' unaided efforts to raise the price of silver bullion. In July, 1890, before the passage of the law, but after the conference committee's report of the 1890 silver bill had been made, we presented what seemed to us conclusive reasons for believing the effect of that law would be a speculative rise for a time, but that ultimately a lower price would rule than prevailed before its passage. What followed the enactment of that measure is too well known to require repeating now. The argument and conclusion adopted by us on that and on other subsequent occasions apply only with greater force to any similar effort which may hereafter be attempted. We say greater force because each succeeding effort weakens this country's power over the market.

This seems to be a great winter for wars. No sooner is the Chilian matter in a fair way of settlement than a few hot headed citizens of Mexican blood take it into their heads that the despotism now existing in Mexico is very much inferior, so far as their personal interests are concerned, to the despotism which they would establish were they at the head of affairs. In pursuit of this idea, they start a very vigorous little scrimmage along the southern frontier, and give the United States soldiers some very valuable and necessary practice in the art of border warfare, for which they ought to receive the thanks of congress. And now to make things still more interesting for the newspapers, the peaceful dwellers in Kansas have revived their old quarrel over county seats and are out gunning for county officers in a way that is exhilerating but highly reprehensible. And all these manifestations of the warlike spirit of the American people are entirely outside of the regular performances in the prize ring. In view of such exhibitions there can be no doubt of the pugnacity of the American people as a whole, and the alarmists who fear that the tread of an invader on our sacred soil would awaken no protest from our shopworn patriotism should go to Texas or Kansas.

Among the bills introduced in the house yesterday were two for public buildings at Colorado Springs and Leadville. The passage of both of these measures would be simple justice. It is safe to say that every congress has passed bills for public buildings in places far less deserving of them than these two Colorado cities, and it is altogether probable that the present congress will authorize the construction of edifices in more than one place where there is much less need of a building and much less justice in a claim of this kind. The action of Congressman Townsend in introducing a bill of this kind so early in the session is to be commended and it is to be hoped that no reasonable effort on the part of our citizens and our representative and senators will be spared to obtain if possible the end in view. About a year ago an article was prepared for the columns of this paper showing conclusively the claims of the postoffice at this place for a building of its own on account of the amount of business transacted here and the revenue derived to the department. The public document necessary to carry on the argument at the present time has not as yet been received from Washington, but there is no reason for believing that things have changed. As one of the newer states Colorado is far behind in its proportion of government buildings. There are a great many towns in all the older states having less population and much less revenue which have been generously treated in this way, and even at the last session of congress public buildings were provided for towns in states having already far more than their fair share and in towns whose claims in this direction were ridiculously small as compared with those of Colorado Springs.

It has been heretofore difficult to send any aid to Russia. Not only is the Russian government unwilling to receive it officially, but there have been no persons acceptable who could receive and distribute private contributions in such a way that they would be sure to reach the sufferers. Countess Tolstoi has communicated with American and English people in such a way that it is now possible to extend American aid to these people, whose sufferings she describes as much more extended and severe than we have any idea of. Her testimony is almost the first reliable information that we have had, and it is of such a nature that the feelings of our common humanity are deeply aroused. It is a relief to know that the benevolent and charitable can now communicate with these Russian peasants through persons who will faithfully distribute any contributions which are intrusted to them. The Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom has undertaken to receive American contributions for the famine sufferers; and all sums sent to the treasurer of the society, Mr. Francis J. Garrison, 4 Park street, Boston, will be promptly acknowledged, and forwarded to the Countess Tolstoi.

The reported success of the American rainmakers has encouraged the residents of London to hope that an American inventor can be found who will do away with the fog which is so great a curse to that city.

The proposition to construct a road through South Cheyenne canon in such a way as to destroy or injure the Seven Falls is not likely to be carried into effect. The scheme is, however, one that will bear a reasonable amount of gentle watching. Any attempt to put it into execution would be sure to awaken a very vigorous protest.

The new Kansas senator has a grand opportunity to distinguish himself. Even if he does not amount to much, he will be compared with Peffer.

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WILL THERE BE WAR?

ARMY AND NAVY MEN HOPE FOR A SCRIMMAGE WITH CHILI.

Is It Necessary to Have a Fight During Each Generation?—Our Navy Is Growing—Some Beautiful and Instructive Models of Our New Ships.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4.—There is now a sound of revelry day and night in the American capital, for the gay season was ushered in by the president's New Year reception at the White House, but for the first time in many years the joys of ball, of feast and of society's gay round are tempered by the fear of war. The war cloud still hangs thick and threatening in the south, and I noticed at the president's reception that more than one matron, hanging proudly on the arm of her liege general or admiral, sobered at the mention of possible hostilities. There was plenty of war talk in the East room, as there is plenty of war talk in every drawing room in Washington, in every club and public office.

"I don't think we shall have a war," said I to a handsome young lieutenant of the marine corps at the White House reception.

"Please don't say that," he responded; "it hurts me. Predict war and lots of it if you want to make me happy."

"What, you are eager to go down to South America and have those ferocious Chilians get after you?"

"I am indeed. If I knew I were to sail for Chili tomorrow I should be the happiest man in America. Give up the delights of Washington society? Certainly, and without a pang of regret. You would have the same views and hopes that I have were you in my place. You newspaper men, you lawyers, have opportunities every day of your lives to distinguish yourselves. You have a chance to do something, to rise, to grow, to broaden. But war is the only opportunity that comes to an army or navy officer, and how long is it since we had a war? More than a quarter of a century. Every generation should have at least one war. It is only by fighting that the fighting spirit can be kept alive in us. War would be a positive blessing to the army and navy, and, in my opinion, to the country at large. Have we become so prosaic in this day and generation that we live merely to eat, sleep, trade, manufacture and die? Are we to permit chivalry, valor and sentiment to disappear from among us?"

"I suppose you would like a chance to fight your way to a promotion?"

"That is true. I want a promotion, and am willing to fight for it—to run my chances of death or injury for it. Fifteen years ago, while a mere boy, I entered Annapolis Naval academy, having adopted the navy as my profession. I have seen six years' sea service, am still a lieutenant, have not a dollar in the world, and, I will confess to you, am engaged to be married. I have been engaged for three years, and yet cannot see my way to matrimony. Why? Cannot support a wife. If I could get promoted to a rank which would give me a larger salary and a house to live in at the post to which I might be assigned when on shore duty—why, then I could wed. But how long do you suppose it will take me, in the ordinary course of events, to reach this desirable rank—this summit of my ambition? If everything goes well, eleven years more. Yes, eleven long, weary years. Do you wonder that I am eager for a chance to fight Chilians, Turks, savages, Christians, heathen or anything or anybody that will give me a chance of promotion?"

The case of this lieutenant is typical of the surroundings of many young officers of the navy and the marine corps. But there are other people who want war—the adventurous spirits who yearn for opportunities to distinguish or enrich themselves. I have been much impressed during the two weeks of pretty warm war talk which we have had at the capital with the thought that now that our western frontier has been moved to the Pacific ocean, and the Great desert, and the wild mountains of the occident have been conquered by civilization, the young men of America are looking for new outlets for their energy and ambition.

Ever since the foundation of the republic the constantly narrowing unknown and unconquered region to the west has offered unfailing inducement and fascination to the enterprising youth of the older communities, but now the day is not far distant in which, like England, we shall need an Australia or an India to take up the surplus energies of an energetic race. All this element of our population is stirred by the talk of war with Chili, and whether war does or does not come of the present difficulty, it is the prediction of many public men, with whom I have talked, that ere many years have passed this country will be forced by public opinion into a war of conquest, such as was the Mexican war of the forties.

Another thing I have noticed in my walks and talks at the capital during this war season—all classes of people uphold the government in its demand on Chili for apology and reparation. Republicans are no more eager than Democrats to uphold the national honor, and public men from the north are not a whit more patriotic than their brethren from the south. It is a curious fact that neither of the two seamen of the Baltimore killed in the affair at Valparaiso was American born, and one of them, I am told at the navy department, was never naturalized as a citizen; but these facts make not the slightest difference. It is enough for Americans to know that the victims of the fury of that mob wore the uniform of the United States, and that the wrong done them as individuals, and this nation as their sponsors, has not been righted.

Now that I have said this much about the Chilian difficulty, I think it well to go further and tell you what a trifling thing it is, that stands between the two countries and causes them to frown at each other. The dispatches in the daily newspapers describe so much of what occurs from day to day—or what is believed to have occurred—that the reader becomes somewhat confused and loses sight of the main question. Moreover, the original question at issue between the two countries has been considerably modified by negotiation and explanation, and the dispute now remaining is a very small matter—so simple and trivial a dispute that it is incredible a great nation could for one moment have thought of going to war about it.

It is a well settled principle of international law if the subjects of one nation are harmed or insulted by the authorized agents of another, the government of the offending country must apologize and also offer reparation in money or other indemnity to the injured individuals. In a case of injury or insult in which the official agents of the government offending are not participants or aggressors, the case is less serious, and in atonement a simple expression of regret is sufficient, with a moderate indemnity to the injured individuals.

In the difficulty between Chili and the United States that is all there is at issue.

The United States does not now claim that the Chilian government was itself at fault, through its police or other agents, and therefore an apology is not necessary. But it must, in obedience to the custom prevailing between friendly nations, express its regrets and its willingness to make reparation to the families of the murdered men. So far Chili has not expressed one word of regret and has given no assurances of its willingness to pay an indemnity. The affair in Valparaiso was the work of a mob.

So was the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans. But as soon as the New Orleans affair was officially called to the attention, Mr. Blaine, in a note to Mr. Rudini, publicly and feelingly expressed the regrets of this government that such a crime had been committed on American soil. The subsequent contention between Italy and the United States was not over the principle involved, but as to the alleged lack of promptness in pursuing an investigation of the affair. If Chili were to express her regrets for the unfortunate occurrence in the port of Valparaiso she might have all the time she wanted in which to investigate with a view to fixing the amount of indemnity, and the United States would be compelled to hold her peace.

It appears, therefore, that we have had "wars and rumors of wars"—for what? Because a civilized government, the most progressive nation of South America, the so called Yankees of that part of the hemisphere, are too proud to say "we profoundly regret" an affair which was participated in only by the lower elements of society, and which was at best a mere street brawl which a government might as quickly and naturally regret as if it were a conflagration or an earthquake. Governments are but human after all.

I must not forget to mention one of the most encouraging developments of this season of war clouds—the universal pride in our new navy, the almost universal desire to have the navy made greater and greater till no other nation on the face of the earth can boast a stronger. Every day during this war flurry crowds of sightseers have surrounded the models of the new cruisers in the main corridor of the navy department. These models are inclosed in glass cases and look like magnificent toys. There are models of the Charleston, the Boston and other vessels that help to make up the fighting strength of the new navy. Each model is only seven feet long, and yet it is an absolutely accurate representation of the original down to the smallest detail. Though it would seem impossible to reproduce in miniature the complicated rigging, guns and paraphernalia of a modern war vessel, with everything made to a scale, it has been done in these models.

Guns, shields, carriages, spars, steel masts, funnels, even the flags at the main truck and the rapid fire gun in the foretop, are all represented in size precisely relative to the dimensions of the vessel. Imagine a ship 300 feet long reduced to seven feet, and yet with the details so perfectly preserved that a life buoy by the side of the vessel is not only properly placed, but of the same relative size as in the original design. Even the line which holds it is there in miniature, bearing the same ratio to the life buoy line of the actual ship that seven bears to 300. The projectiles ranged along the deck behind the batteries will exactly fit the miniature guns, and the oars in the small boats are precisely 7-300ths of the oars in the Boston. All this is fine work, requiring great skill and perfect calculation. It is watchmaking applied to shipbuilding. These beautiful models cost $5,000 each.

We are slowly but surely accumulating a navy. It is significant that the latest ship to be launched, the double turreted monitor Miantonomoh, is a return to the principle which startled the world when first exemplified in steel and iron in the Monitor, which whipped the Merrimac. The hero of that famous battle, Admiral Worden, now lives in Washington, an old decrepit man. We have afloat the Chicago, the New York, the Newark, the Boston, the Charleston, the Miantonomoh, the Philadelphia, the Vesuvius, the San Francisco, the Atlanta, the Baltimore and the Yorktown, steel cruisers or gunboats, which surely is a formidable list; but the biggest part of the American navy is still in the docks.

The Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror, Texas, Maine, Monterey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon, Cincinnati, Raleigh, seven numbered steel cruisers and two gunboats, all of modern type and heavy armament, are in process of construction, besides several dispatch and torpedo boats. We shall have a ready great navy some of these days, and rumors of war shall not affright us.

ROBERT GRAVES.

An Old Timer's Reminiscences.

Special Correspondence.

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 4.—"I feel like weeping," remarked my friend on the train, "when I see how this part of the country is being ruined."

"How so?" I asked.

"Why, with all these houses," he replied bitterly. "There is so much building and progress that all the shooting is spoiled. Do you see that marble building yonder? Well, on the 21st of October, '55, I shot a bagful of quail right there, and I have frequently shot wild ducks on the pond that used to be over there where you see the brown stone church—it was called the old sunfish pond. One day I was over there in 1857 and shot till the gun barrels were so hot that I had to lay the fowling piece on the ground and wait for it to cool off."

"What did you catch?" I asked.

"Seven pickerel, ten black bass and six catfish," he replied, as though speaking of an exploit of yesterday.

"The changes must be great along here," I observed.

"I should say so," replied the old sportsman. "I have shot partridges and plover all along here, and I never went out without bagging something. You have to go out west to find good shooting now, but back in the fifties I used to knock prairie hens down with the broom in the back yard. I have frequently caught rabbits on the front stoop of my house at Summit, and it was an uncommon thing to find in the morning upon taking my hat off the peg that when I whacked it on the same the night before I whacked it over a quail, for in the morning the quail would drop out of my hat on the floor."

"Was the rabbit shooting good?" I asked.

"Splendid," he replied. "I used to shoot bullets because there was no art in shooting into a flock with shot. I used to see how many I could kill with one shot. Once by a fine calculation I put a bullet through three rabbits, and it strike a stone wall and glance off and kill a wild goose sitting on a pond near by. One morning when my clothesline was covered with wild ducks"—"Hoboken!" shouted the conductor, which brought the old timer's reminiscences to a sudden stop.

T. K. MUNKITTRICK.

IT LOOKS FEASIBLE.

Perhaps the Best Road to Cripple Creek Is Around Cheyenne Mountain.

Callers at THE GAZETTE office yesterday were Mr. Alvin Ames and Mr. C. S. Loomis, two prominent citizens of Fountain. These gentlemen came to the city to see if they could not create an interest in the matter of building a county road to Cripple Creek via Rock Creek canon on the south side of Cheyenne mountains. They claim that the road can be built in that way much better and cheaper than any other. Mr. Ames has been a resident of this county for twenty years, is a competent civil engineer, and some years ago was county surveyor. He has paid very little attention to the mining excitement in Cripple Creek until he saw THE GAZETTE New Year's map and saw exactly how the camp lay. He then hunted up some old surveys made by him years ago and finds that he has located roads reaching that section of country both by the South Cheyenne canon and Rock Creek canon. He is convinced that there is no comparison between them, as the last named site is so superior. As a part of this road is already built and there would, perhaps, not be a single damage suit for right of way, he estimates that the road can be constructed for $8,000. His idea is to follow the Canon City road ten miles south to where the present road to Rock creek begins, in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32 in township 15, south of range 56 west, on the top of the mesa; thence the most practicable route west to the mouth of Rock canon; thence up Rock creek to its intersection with the Cheyenne canon road; thence in a westerly direction with said road via the head waters of Rock and Little Fountain creeks to east Beaver Park; thence in a southwesterly direction to a point near Love's ranch; thence northwest to Fremont. The mining district is due west from the place of beginning about twelve and a half miles, or perhaps nineteen miles to the townsite. There is only about a mile and a half of the road that cannot be traveled at present with a wagon, and that along the creek where only wood and brush would have to be removed. Such a road would open the Fountain to the camp and would give the best grade obtainable. Mr. Ames thinks the heaviest grade met would be on the Broadmoor hill. As it is always better to go around a mountain than to go over it, the county commissioners should investigate this matter thoroughly before acting. THE GAZETTE has received the following letter from a merchant of this city bearing on the subject:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5, 1892.

To the Editor of THE GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR—It appears strange, while there is so much talk of a county road from this city to the new mining camp at Fremont, via either Cheyenne canon or Bear creek, that the best and the most practicable route of all has never been mentioned, namely, from this city around the base of Cheyenne mountain, up Rock creek canon to Fremont.

That the Rock creek route is the best and the easiest of operation both for a wagon road and a railway is apparent when the following facts are taken into consideration. The necessary adjunct of a good mountain road—an easy grade—is here already established, with the exception of two miles of the extreme western end of Rock creek canon, the road being graded to that point and has long been traveled by ranchmen and others in the immediate vicinity.

At an estimated cost of $2,000—estimate made by a competent civil engineer—the road can be built from the mouth of Rock Creek canon to Fremont, on by far the easiest grade that can be obtained into the camp. It would cost less to keep up a road by the Rock creek route, as the hills are not so steep, and the snow fall is much lighter than the fall that would be encountered on either of the other routes. Then again the proposed Cheyenne canon road to Cripple Creek passes along the top of the ridge, within two miles of the end of the road as already graded in Rock Creek canon, and to close that gap of two miles, would cost the county many thousands of dollars less than to build a road by either the Cheyenne or the Bear Creek canon routes, and then you have a better road and a much easier and both ways, and a distance about the same from this city.

Then again, there would a saving in the condemning of land, as with one exception, there is no private land along this route.

It would be both well and wise for the taxpayers and county commissioners of this county to investigate this route, as they will find a saving of many thousands of dollars by adopting it and will then have a better road than is possible to get any other way. That the Rock creek route will be the main traveled road to Cripple Creek in the future is obvious; whether or not it is taken in hand by our county commissioners, the road will be built, and when it is, the costly work of the Cheyenne road will stand for naught, as the "natural tendency" in all mining camps is to send ore down hill, or in other words said is by the easiest haul, and the natural advantages of this route are such that they cannot be overcome by any amount of money spent on another. Pueblo influence is ready at any time to help out this route and when Pueblo influence once gets a foothold it will be hard to overcome.

In all probability while the wiseacres are shaking their heads and talking about the Midland company building to Fremont from Hayden divide, the Santa Fe will solve the question by running a branch line from Fountain up Rock Creek canon to Fremont, by an easy grade, on which a road can be very easily built and kept in order. In such an event the Colorado Midland railway will go no nearer to Cripple Creek than it does at the present time. There is hope for reflection in the above and it would be well, as quickly as possible to look into the question.

DON GANNON.

Alderman W. S. Roby is working on a scheme to build a telephone line to Cripple Creek. The city needs a telephone to the big dam at Lake Moraine and his scheme is to have it extended to the mining camp. This can be done at a cost of a very few hundred dollars and the advantages it would give our merchants can be easily understood. People at Cripple Creek could telephone their orders to our merchants and have them filled very quickly. The telephone line is almost as essential as a good road.

The date for opening the bids for the $26,000 High school bonds has been set for Jan. 20.

Sheriff-elect Bowers has appointed his brother, A. E. Bowers, county jailor and Mr. John Beal night guard.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday as follows: E. D. Conboy and Miss Clara Baker, of Colorado City; Charlie Elroy Robertson and Miss Alice Margaret Wanless, of Colorado Springs.

CAPE COLONY'S EXHIBIT.

It Will Be One of the Attractions at the World's Fair.

Of the exhibits by various nations and colonies at the World's fair of 1893, one of the most interesting will be that of Cape Colony, so called, though it will include products of all south Africa. This exhibit will be a sort of revelation to Americans, very few of whom are aware how rapidly a

L. WIENER. J. ALF ELLIS.

new commonwealth is growing up at the south end of the Dark Continent. Indeed, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that to reading Americans Cape Colony is only the land of Olive Schreiner, and except for the casual references in her writings they would know very little of its scenery or people.

Just the same, Cape Colony has 200,000 square miles, and Natal, Bassutoland, the Orange Free State and other divisions a much larger area, and they will exhibit at Chicago an amazing variety, from the wild Kaffir to the diamond miner at work. The government of the Cape of Good Hope has appointed Mr. L. Wiener, president of the Cape Town chamber of commerce, as commissioner for the fair, and he will be assisted in his work by Mr. J. Alfred Ellis, secretary of the chamber. Mr. Bering, of New York city, is commercial agent of the colony, and therefore assistant in the work.

Several tons of blue earth will be transported from Kimberly, and the whole process of diamond finding and washing will be displayed. There will also be exhibits of every kind of wool and hair, of ostriches and their eggs and feathers, of African caves and everlasting flowers, and furs, sort of every kind of fur, skin, feather, skin, wood and flower indigenous to that section.

THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

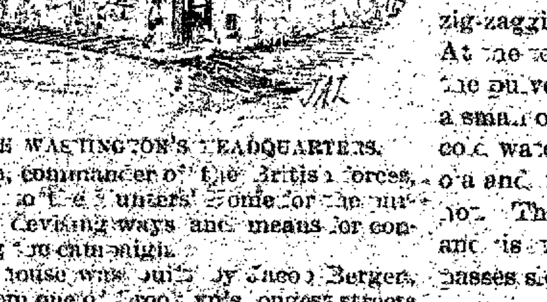
It Was Planned in a Building Now Used as an Italian Lodging House.

Few of the many thousands who daily pass the Italian grocery store at the corner of Jamaica avenue and Broadway, in Brooklyn, know that important history for the United States has been made in that little building which is now said to be the home of more than seventy natives of Italy, and this despite the fact that there are but half a dozen rooms in the place besides the store.

From George Washington, Pater Patriae, to Dominico Sarsoparillo, lodging house and Italian grocery store keeper.

What a descent!

It is enough to recall Hamlet's words to Horatio at Yorick's grave, "To what base uses we may return," for it was in that building, with its quaint old Dutch architecture, known as the Hunters' Home, that Washington laid his plans for the battle of Long Island. After the fight Sir Henry



ONCE WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Clinton, commander of the British forces, repaired to the Hunters' Home for the purpose of devising ways and means for continuing the campaign.

The house was built by Jacob Bergen, for whom one of Brooklyn's longest streets is named. It has passed through a number of widely divergent experiences. One of its owners was a man named Anderson, who invented the foghorn so familiar to sailors. Some of the proprietors were persons of such low character that they were practically driven out. Sarsoparillo, the present occupant, owns the building, which is now about as un-American in almost every respect as it could be if it were located in Moscow or Florence.

Chemical Method of Heating.

Every winter there arises controversies over the proper method of heating various sorts of vehicles. What seems a good plan has just been adopted in France. The hot water boxes are to be taken out of the railway carriages and warmth is to come from boxes filled with acetate of soda. The boxes are filled with soda in a solid state, which is liquefied by being plunged into hot water. As it solidifies, which takes five or six hours, it steadily gives out heat.

Great Luck.

We took out an accident policy last Monday and had the good fortune to break two of our legs ten minutes afterward, for which we will get $200.—Bilesville Banner.

Life Too Short.

According to scientists, this earth will only exist a million years longer and then go to smash. This is pretty tough on the man who is in debt for a few hundred dollars and only gets twelve dollars a week, with a big family on his hands as he'll hardly have time to pull out.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Camp.

FREMONT, Colo., Jan. 4, 1892.

Interest now seems turned toward the new town of Lawrence. It is situated just two and one-half miles east of Fremont, near the Washington and Buena Vista mines.

Mr. Reynolds, a banker of Canon City, has a large ranch there, and he being one of the principal movers in the toll road from Canon City has had the road terminate at the ranch. He has had the land surveyed and laid out as a town site. As it has splendid water, near the best paying mines, and standing a good chance for being the terminus of the D. & R. G. R. R., it has a very fair chance of becoming prosperous. Last Wednesday all the lots surveyed had been sold and they had to survey more. There are not many buildings there yet, but from the amount of talk going on it will not be long before it will have its share.

Mr. Hussey has struck a vein of crystallized tellurium, as he calls it, in one of his claims, the Susquehanna, in Requa gulch, which he claims runs $500. He is down twenty-eight feet and has a good deal of trouble with water, it making about fifty buckets daily.

The assay office at the forks of Squaw Gulch and Cripple Creek is still kept busy. The proprietor, Mr. Guyot, says that he has more work on hand than he can attend to. He has recently added new scales and other instruments to his laboratory and claims he has as good a lay-out as any in the state. Mr. Guyot has the honor of being the first to bring coal or coke into the new camp, as he has just brought in a car load.

There are several miners from San Juan Mining district lately located here and they speak in glowing terms of the prospects of the new camp, one saying, next summer it will be the greatest camp in the United States and the summer following still greater, and like good wine, "improve with time."

Our first jumping scrape of any account has just happened. It seems two men were prospecting here in 1881, and located the Gold King, now being worked by Mr. Frisbee and Dr. Grannis. They claim that they did their assessment work and had it recorded and surveyed, and claim the people who leased it to the present parties guilty of jumping it. The matter is now settled, as they did no assessment work since 1881, and therefore according to camp law it was "jumpable."

New Year's eve some of the boys were amusing themselves seeing the old year out by putting caps and fuse in sticks of dynamite, lighting it and then throwing it away. One piece attracted the notice of a fine bull dog, owned by a resident in Squaw Gulch. The dog chased the stick and succeeded in catching it when it exploded, thereby losing his eyes. For a little time it seemed as though there would be serious trouble, as the owner was "exceedingly wroth," but the matter was finally smoothed over.

The road from Colorado Springs via Hayden Divide is now in such a bad condition that wagons cannot travel over it and all freight must come by the Midland.

The Tower Smelter.

Messrs. A. P. Riggs and J. M. Hawkens are in the city arranging for the incorporation of the Tower Smelter company which proposes to erect a smelter at Cripple Creek. The Tower smelter is the invention of Mr. J. D. K. Wilson, of the Ute Pass Paint works in Colorado City. It consists of a tower of fire brick forty feet high and two feet in diameter which is inclosed inside a brick cupola with an air space on each side. On the inside of this tower are a series of plates inclined downward in pairs sloping in opposite directions so that ore in passing down has to go over sixty feet of surface, zig-zagging from one side to the other. At the top is an apparatus for forcing in the pulverized ore while at the bottom a small opening lets it out into a pan of cold water. Fires are built in the cupola and the inside tower heated white hot. The ore is crushed and pulverized and is then forced in at the top. It passes slowly over the plates and the intense heat drives off all the sulphur. At the bottom it drops out into cold water and the metal is separated from the ore. The powder is then passed over a series of ten amalgamating plates and the precious metal extracted.

The company has been organized with a paid up capital of $50,000, and ground will soon be broken at Cripple Creek for its plant. It is proposed to use wood for fuel, as after the tower is once heated not much additional fire will be required. The plant will include a crusher, pulverizer, furnace and amalgamator. The location has not yet been decided upon, but it will be placed where the best ore and patronage may be expected, probably against a hill, so that it can be conveniently fed from above. It will have a capacity of fifty tons of ore a day. Prof. Rudolph Keck says that by this process 98 per cent of the gold can be saved, and the company confidently expects to be able to average 90 per cent. The officers of the company are J. D. K. Wilson, president and superintendent; A. P. Riggs, vice president and manager; J. M. Hawkins, secretary and treasurer. The stock has all been taken.

Local Mining News.

After ten days of no news from the Bancroft mine, owing to snow blockades, Manager Daniels telegraphed to Senator Noble, the treasurer, last evening the very gratifying information that he had cut the vein in the roadway tunnel and it showed up "bigger and better than ever." The result has been expected for some time back and means much for the stockholders as it virtually opens at once for stoping a body of high grade ore which will afford dividends in the near future. Owing to the depth of snow in and around Silverton and the dearth of sleds, it is hardly expected that shipments can be continued through the winter, but the full force of men will be kept at work both on ore and the "Creek level" tunnel. By the opening of spring the development will probably occasion a marked rise in the stock. Sales were reported yesterday of several thousand shares at thirty cents per share.

The net returns of the first car load of ore shipped by the Ruby King mine were $1,110.22 (10½ tons). The owners of this mine are to be congratulated as regular shipments will now be made. No more of the preferred treasury stock will be offered but common treasury stock is still to be had at ten cents per share.

District Court Jurors.

Next Monday district court convenes and will be in session for some time. The first two weeks will be occupied in criminal business. The following have been subpoened to serve as jurors:

R. S. Epperson,	F. B. Hart,
Edward Ferris,	W. I. Rudy,
G. P. D. Townsend,	Chas. Hancock,
H. F. Crouch,	Wm. Clark,
J. B. Palsgrove,	S. M. Dils,
Thos. Hughes,	C. H. Barnes,
C. E. Auchinrole,	Jas. Harlan,
G. W. Palmer,	Isaac Gutshall,
Wm. Frizzell,	M. F. Olds,
Frank Morton,	J. W. Junkin,
F. Saubeck,	D. T. Cuthbert,
Adam Hill,	Dennis Doonan.

The annual statement of the Santa Fe road has just been issued. The book is handsomely gotten up, and the statement is very creditable. The last number of The Railway Age, the great authority on all railroad matters, in reviewing the statement declares the Santa Fe to be the greatest railroad in point of miles operated in the world. It will be of interest for Colorado Springs people to know that their city is such an important point in the greatest railroad. The Age prints a complete map of the Santa Fe system.

It is almost a settled fact that the city will use a part of the new county jail, as was intimated in the report of Monday night's council meeting. This will effect a saving to both city and county apart from the expense of building a separate jail. The steel work for the jail is now nearly done and as soon as the weather permits substantial stone work the building will be rushed to completion.

W. A. Ogden of this city has purchased three lots in East Manitou and expects to erect a handsome cut stone residence to cost $3,000 on one of the lots. He also expects to erect a $600 cottage on one of the other lots, which he will occupy until his stone house is finished. The sale was made through the agency of W. W. Williamson.

Lake Moraine is now as full as it should be until the dam has a chance to settle. The Beaver creek pipe line is still flowing, however, and its success as a cold weather supply is established.

Assessor Perkins has appointed his former deputies to assist in taking the present assessment and Assessor-elect Irvine states that he will ratify the appointments when he enters upon the duties of the office.

Stewart's Silver Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, added a new feature to the silver question to-day by the introduction of a resolution founded on the proposition that holders of silver bullion are entitled under an existing law never repealed, so far as the senator can ascertain, to free coinage of silver. The resolution directs the committee on the judiciary to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to make it the duty of the proper officials of the mint to receive and coin silver bullion for the benefit of depositors.

When asked to-day what was the meaning of his resolution, Senator Stewart said: "It is provided in the act of 1873, that gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositors."

"There is no other mode or manner provided for coinage in that act, the bill and act of 1878 revives the law of 1837 relating to the coinage of silver bullion for the benefit of the depositor. The requirement that the officers of the mint shall coin silver bullion for depositors, as provided in the act of 1837, is unequivocal. That act makes it their duty to do so. The act of 1837 also prescribes the devices and superscriptions to be impressed upon the silver dollar. The officers of the mint did not hesitate to follow that act as to such devices and superscriptions. Why they have not received and coined silver as prescribed in the act remains a mystery. The omission to enforce this provision of the law is unaccountable. It appears to have been overlooked by all parties. I myself, have hesitated to call attention to this law, fearing that there might be some other provision repealing, suspending or qualifying it. But I have examined the question with as much care as my time would permit, and fail to find any repeal or modification of the statute. The fact that the act of 1878 requires the purchase of and coinage of silver by the secretary of the treasury does not modify the preceding requirement that he shall also coin for depositors. But before asserting on my own responsibility that the law makes no discrimination as to coinage between gold and silver, I thought it best to submit the question to the judiciary committee. I shall be surprised if they don't find that as a matter of law it is the duty of the officers of the mint to coin silver bullion into standard silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, for the benefit of depositors."

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JOUR DE L'AN.

HOW NEW YEAR'S DAY IS CELEBRATED IN FRANCE.

A Day of General Merriment and Gifts—In Paris and the Country—Shop Window Pleasures—A Family Reunion with Enjoyment for Everyone.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The occupations of New Year's day in Paris vary according to the age and social conditions. To some it is a day of festivity, to others a day of extra toil, to almost all a day of reunion. Very rare are the unfortunate ones who dine alone on the 1st of January—bachelors and exiles, all may count almost invariably on finding a hospitable table—some chosen family who opens its arms to receive them.

From top to bottom of the social scale the one preoccupation is the New Year's dinner. No household, however modest, but prepares on New Year's day a favorite dish. Pinching and privations may have ruled for a month, but for this day will at least be served boiled beef of the best, and what a luxury! even a chicken stuffed with chestnuts.

We are not speaking here of the working classes, who in Paris keep in infinitely better cheer, have not recent statistics and curious articles in the Revue des Deux Mondes proved, than is on the food, often succulent food, where are spent the wages of a workman, gaining perhaps from 5 to 6 francs a day. The oysters for instance, that are consumed by the working population is absolutely incredible—oysters which have at all times been considered an expensive and dainty dish. When working … are ill-ness and … times arrives then the money box is empty and misery asserts itself in the garret, the slender hoard, the few pieces of furniture go one after another to the pawn shop there to await the favorable wind that is to waft back a little prosperity, but, alas! bringing with it neither fore-thought nor care for the morrow.

We would rather speak here of the modest little homes of business men and clerks, whose great recreation will be during the entire week preceding the New Year to watch the … … making their New Year purchases in the little wooden stalls which invade the pavements for three weeks. These open air shops are to the Parisian, who is at heart a "badaud," the essence and cream of the fete. He has from his childhood seen them each year erected. They have provided for him occasions of delicious promenades, now could he do other than cling to them? and he does cling to them, and touched by memories of his growth he saunters from one stall to another dragged by a baby, or by a wife, or little girl, who keeps him for hours on his legs watching the marvelous spinning of a top or a tiny horse-woman deftly clearing on a wire an obstacle then dropping again on the back of her horse.

From time to time a young woman or girl, attracted by the brilliant sight of a confectioner's or chocolate shop window Boissier or Gouache will cast a look of envy on the glittering baubles of unheard-of-prices; or the lovely rainbow-hued crystal cups filled with the thousand tinted sweetmeats. They will stand mute with admiration in front of the florist's windows, before those cascades of wonderful roses, bushes of white lilacs, fields of parma violets and lily-of-the-valley, fantastic orchids of such delicate coloring, so rosy, so transparent, and of such strange form, as if endowed with life, looking, when arranged in the long-necked, crystal vases, like so many quaint animals—fiery-tongued dragons in precious stones, coral-beaked storks, sparkling birds plumed for flight into some fabulous fairy land.

There are mostly men, old and young, in these luxurious stalls, where the smallest trifle in cardboard cost two louis—only men, and a great majority are bachelors.

The bachelor seizes New Year's Day to send to his lady friends, with whom he rarely finds an opportunity of paying a delicate little attention—costly boxes of bon-bons or chocolate, or cartloads of flowers, for which on this day are asked exorbitant prices.

"My dear," says a well known member of a club, giving the address of one of our prettiest actresses of the Theater Francais, "New Year's Day is one of the most profitable fetes that was ever invented. None but women, children and domestics can claim any right of enjoyment in it. But when one is no longer young and is at once bachelor and uncle, one has to succumb."

Then marry.

The remedy would be worse than the evil. No, without having recourse to such an extremity there ought to be some means of escape from this continuous strain of bores, if only by flight. Next year I shall take refuge in the south.

That will not remove much of the burden.

It only suppresses the insipid New Year's visits.

I find, on the contrary, a certain charm in this sort of pilgrimage to the memories of youth—these visits to old relations who look like so many family portraits. I have an old aunt, my dear, who certainly dates from the last century. I find her always in the same attitude, in the same easy chair, the same silk dress and mittens, the little lace cap and round the neck the white tulle frill knotted with the same buttercup-yellow ribbons. She has been as lovely as a Cupid, and is almost so still, and has always a gracious, kindly word for her graceless little nephew.

* * * * * * *

The pretty house which the grandparents inhabit near the Bois de Boulogne, on the borders of the Seine, is prepared for the great day; mysterious parcels are heaped up in the billiard room, all ticketed and bearing the name of the happy mortal for whom they are intended.

"Grandmother is almost a fairy," said one day Mlle Dade, with a knowing air, "she always knows what one desires the most."

For this one, a pretty little fair-haired maiden of fifteen, there is a muff and collarette of sealskin; for that, a dainty little black steel watch to hang to the waist by a little chain as a decoration; for this big boy, with manners almost of a man, a case of instruments for his physics, for another an opera glass. The little ones, too, are spoiled; there are for all … horses, dolls, leaden soldiers! Justin, the grandfather's old servant, who has been in the house for thirty years and has seen them all born, has exactly carried out all the orders of grandmother. All is ready, and when little and great have arrived at an early hour to wish a "Happy New Year" to the grandparents, to whom are due the honors of the day, each receives his present; after which they separate to accomplish their special duties of politeness each in his own special sphere, before the grand meeting at seven o'clock around the large square table on which, thank God! for it another leaf has had to be added. Grandmother has spread another table in the little library on one side of the dining-room for the tiny ones, who would find the grand dinner very long, and consequently are only allowed to join at dessert, on their mamma's or big sister's knees, to dip their little rosy lips in the champagne glass and drink to the health of grandpa and mamma.

The dinner is exquisite, grandfather has but one fault, he is fond of good cheer. So grandmother who spoils him, has sent to Strasbourg for the "pate de foie gras" and to Bresse for the fat … … has herself bought the truffles from the … so as to be absolutely sure of their good quality, and has recommended Catherine, who has been in the house still longer than Justin, to truffle the animal with all due respect and especially to roast him over a wood fire!

The master must be satisfied and he is, if one may judge by the beaming smile which irradiates his countenance.

Grandmother, trembling with emotion, still pretty, with her beautiful silver hair under the black lace head-dress, from her heart thanks God that he has once again permitted her the joy of seeing them all around her, great and small.

After dinner the children, half wild with delight, amid the chatter and laughter recapitulate the pleasures of the day—the various incidents are related, how they have followed, met or preceded each other everywhere; which is not astonishing since all have made about the same visits.

Uncle George, a hardened bachelor of thirty-five, the society man of the family, frequenter of the clubs, gay, elegant, handsome and which invests him with special distinction in the eyes of the eyes of the children), grandmother's Benjamin—let us whisper it low while she pours out grandfather's coffee relates to them that he had ordered one of the club carriages to fetch him from home and at 10 o'clock he was already abroad. First stoppage at the confectioner's to provide himself with sacks of bonbons and marrons glaces, visited the R——, the C——, business acquaintances, called on his superior, etc., so that he might be free to devote himself to his family in the afternoon.

"I make these visits but once a year, but then I do it conscientiously. I forget no one, not even the old cousins who have the odd ideas of living on the other side the Seine—in the provinces!"

One of Uncle George's grand jokes is to pretend, and he does it very comically, for he is very droll—that Paris is bounded by the Bourse, the Vaudeville, the Place Vendome, and the Champs Elysees. A little paradoxical, as you see, this Uncle George, but so good, so generous, so amusing. The young people listen with open mouth while he describes the salon of one of his pretty friends, a very elegant young lady, to whom he presented his homage before dinner; a delicious little Louis XVI. drawing room, which literally disappeared under its flowers. In the midst the young woman in a charming tea white wool tea gown, trimmed with dark fur, seemed, said Uncle George, who is a connoisseur, like a lovely flower as delicate and rare as the choicest.

"She said she had met you a day or two ago at Doucet's," says Uncle George, turning towards one of his sisters, a very pretty young woman, warming the tips of her tiny foot at the fire burning in the large fireplace, adorned with ancient tapestry. "Was it this marvel that you were perpetrating?" added he, thrusting his eyeglass into his eye and snapping his tongue in a manner more flattering than elegant.

"Oh! don't speak of my dress. I have a grudge against it, for it has been the cause of James' ill temper the whole day."

James, who is lighting a cigarette a few steps away—for under the pretext of being in the country grandmother permits smoking in the drawing room—James smilingly regards the young woman, he has anything but the air of … .

"Three times while I was dressing I was late—irritated, obliged to dress Dotty myself, as this year we took her with us—three times he sent Joseph to announce that the carriage was waiting. As if I did not know as I it was a small matter to put on a new dress!"

"Especially that one; it must have been quite a business to twist and cross the ribbon round the waist, but it is charming! with the great … these collarettes! what do they call them? And did Miss Dotty behave herself?"

"A perfect love! But I think at the end the poor pussy had enough of it. Fifteen visits! fifteen times. 'Good morning, auntie.' 'Thank you, auntie.' It's hard at her age."

"Don't worry yourself too much. She is already a little woman in spite of her three years; she will doubtless have been sustained by the compliments which her blue eyes, fair locks, great befeathered hat and silver gray chinchilla-trimmed pelisse procured her. I saw this young beauty and you see her dress made a certain impression on me. I even permitted myself, in the capacity of uncle, to examine the underneath; the little pink dress of pompadour pattern, Valenciennes trimmed petticoat and the tiny red shoes. Yes, yes, that is all very well, and if your daughter does not become frightfully coquette it will not be for want of an early training."

"At three what impropriety can you find in that?"

"And at what age, I beg, do you count on changing your system? It's a question of … … is it not for the most part our fault that you reproach us? … proof of which, if we have none you never rest until you have invested us with some."

"Jeanne, Jeanne," interrupted grandmother, "they have transformed my Jeanne. I do not recognize her."

"Do not fear, grandmother," replies the young woman with a caress, "I have not changed her at … . What I said was to tease Uncle George, who in virtue of being a bachelor, is very severe on women. And yet, I am told, he has his times of indulgence, but not in his family."

"Come, Come! No teasing to-day. Rather let us drink to the health of grandparents and children.

"Justin, bring out the champagne."

ROBERT DE CERISY.

Mr. Ehrich's Silver Article.

Among the many offers Mr. Ehrich has received upon his article recently published in THE GAZETTE are the following:

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Louis R. Ehrich, Esq., Colorado Springs.

DEAR SIR—I have been greatly interested in reading your paper. It represents my views in the main perfectly and is in exact accord with history and … question seriously the justice of coining American silver free until gold approaches a premium. I would gladly see both gold and silver coined hereafter freely and upon the same basis: that is, to take away from future coinage all legal tender qualities—we have enough legal tender money now in circulation to supply that need for very much more than 100 years to come. Your views are worthy of the widest circulation and if you will send me by United States express a large number, I will circulate them through the state in which I live. Yours truly,

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible], 189[illegible].

Louis R. Ehrich, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 12th is received and soon after came a copy of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE containing the article to which you refer me. Last evening I read it with the greatest interest and take pleasure in saying that it is as clear a presentation of the objections to free coinage as I have yet seen in print. I know the feeling is spread broadcast in Colorado that I am opposed to their interests, but I believe I more correctly represent the best interests of the people of Colorado in opposing free coinage than your senators, however earnest and honest I know their support of the opposite theory.

If you will send me your article in pamphlet form I will take pleasure in circulating it among a class of business men who will appreciate your argument.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

FROM HORACE WHITE, OF NEW YORK,
the well known writer on subjects of finance:

THE EVENING POST EDITORIAL ROOMS,
NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 189[illegible].

DEAR SIR—I have received a copy of your excellent address, of the 8th inst., on the silver question. It happened that I was engaged in a debate with Senator Stewart at a public banquet here about the same time. I had chosen for my part about the same line of argument that you took, although mine was more condensed. I am able, therefore, to appreciate the accuracy and fidelity with which you have reproduced the history of the legislation antecedent to 1878. Your address is admirable in every way, and must, I think, have a good effect in Colorado and wherever it may be read. Yours truly,

HORACE WHITE.

FROM DAVID A. WELLS,
The most eminent writer on political economical subjects in this country.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 2[illegible], 189[illegible].

Louis R. Ehrich, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have this day received and carefully read your paper on the "silver question" as published in the Colorado Springs GAZETTE. I suppose I have read as many of the publications in recent years in this country and Europe on this question as any man, but I have never read a clearer or more correct statement of the case than you have made.

It is within the appreciation of the most unlearned. It is unanswerable by any authority. You ought to put it into pamphlet form for wide circulation, and if you do so, please send me a few copies.

You touch only very clearly on one point not often referred to; that in contending for unlimited legal tender silver coinage we are fighting against nature or material influences.

Very truly yours,
DAVID A. WELLS.

FROM GEORGE S. COE,
President of the American Exchange National bank of New York city and an eminent writer on financial subjects.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 189[illegible].

Louis R. Ehrich, Esq., Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEAR SIR—A friend has just given me to read your modest little pamphlet on the "Silver Question" read before the Monday Evening club.

This is a subject of immense public interest and has been variously treated, but I have seen nothing to compare with your paper for breadth and correctness of view and strict adherence to history, and also for your power in expressing the operation of money in practice, etc.

Let me ask the favor of you to send me a half dozen copies.

Very respectfully, truly yours,
GEO. S. COE, President.

A number of letters in the same vein have also been received from people in various parts of Colorado.

From among the many favorable newspaper comments the following are selected:

New York Recorder, Dec. 2[illegible].

"A strong exposition of the fallacy of the silver craze by a Colorado mine owner may be received with some surprise by eastern financiers. The paper of Mr. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, is however, not merely a curiosity, but is entitled to rank as one of the ablest discussions of the currency problem made public this year.

New York Evening Post.

"The cohort of the '1 to 1ers' got a severe set-back at Colorado Springs a few days ago in an address by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich of that place. … Mr. Ehrich's address is one of the best that the silver controversy has produced."

Road Petition.

A petition was filed with the county commissioners Monday for a road to Cripple Creek. The heading of the petition is given below. It is stated that the new road as asked for will be much through South Cheyenne canon and will be … for its beauty. Seven … There is some doubt in the minds of well informed persons whether this is the best, shortest and least expensive route to Cripple Creek, and when it comes to … during the canon there is likely to be a great big row." The petition will be considered by the commissioners next week and is as follows:

Petitioners pray for the construction of a road beginning at a point at or near the end of the present county road in South Cheyenne canon in the southeast quarter of section 3[illegible], township [illegible] south range 67 west of the 6th principal meridian, and running by the most practicable route in a southwest direction up South Cheyenne canon to Mill creek; thence up Mill creek to the head thereof, thence in a westerly direction via the head waters of Rock and Little Fountain creeks to East Beaver creek; thence in a southwesterly direction to a point at or near Love's ranch; thence northwest to Fremont townsite.

Companies Incorporated.

Three companies filed incorporation papers with the county clerk and the secretary of state Monday.

The El Paso club has organized with E. G. Lunt, S. E. Soly and Geo. R. Buckman as incorporators. The directors named are Judson Dent, Geo. R. Buckman, J. Arthur Connell, Thos. … , Wm. … Fisher, James A. Hart, E. G. Lunt, F. H. Morley, Chas. E. Noble, Wm. A. Otis, Geo. H. Parsons, E. … Robinson, J. Irvine Scott, S. E. Soly and C. H. White.

The incorporation papers of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs were filed with E. G. Lunt, Geo. De La Vergne and Geo. R. Buckman as incorporators. The directors are E. G. Lunt, Geo. De La Vergne, A. D. Craigue, Irving Howbert, Walter C. Frost, E. Barnett, F. H. Morley, W. S. Nichols, John E. Hundley and Geo. R. Buckman.

The incorporation papers of the Coahuila and Durango Development company were filed. The object of this company is to build and maintain lines of railroad and telegraph in the states of Coahuila and Durango, in the republic of Mexico. The incorporators were H. A. Risley, George H. Parsons, James M. Boston, R. H. Graham and John B. Lindstrum.

At a meeting of the directors of the Green Mountain Falls town company last Saturday evening the following officers were elected for the year: Mr. … Woodworth, president; Mr. F. E. Dow, vice president; Dr. … Smith, secretary and treasurer. The office of general manager was abolished and the duties will hereafter devolve upon the president. The company is preparing for a big season next year and has several plans in view for adding to the attractions of the town. Rumors are current also of a gold excitement that may bring the town into prominence.

Mr. R. M. Bingham of Rome, N. Y., a prominent manufacturer of carriages in the east, is in the city and contemplates the building of a branch establishment in this city. The matter is in the hands of prominent business men who will probably see that the gentleman has the proper encouragement.

Mr. M. M. Kopf, of the firm of Helm & Kopf, wears a knowing smile now when he hears people talk of finding gold. Mr. Kopf owns a large interest in a mine near Breckenridge and has recently received word of a fine strike in it. He has a sample of ore incrusted with wire gold, which came from the mine and is ahead anything Cripple Creek has shown so far.

Mr. Charles Sentenbridge has returned from a visit of four months spent in the east.

The Denver Republican came out yesterday in a new dress and presented a very handsome appearance.

AT THE CAMP.

The Gazette New Year's Number is a Big Success at Cripple Creek.

Last Friday, almost as soon as the New Year edition of THE GAZETTE had begun to come from the press, a representative of the paper started for the new gold fields in the mountains. The route taken was the only one practicable at this season of the year, over the Midland to Florissant, and thence by Hundley's stage line to the town of Fremont. Of the well known features of the Pike's Peak route it is not necessary to speak here; suffice it that the traveler arrived in safety at the pretty little metropolis of western El Paso county at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

From Florissant to Fremont is a three hours' stage ride. For some distance after leaving Florissant the road follows a valley among the hills, and then passes over a rather low divide and descends to Four-mile creek, half way to the gold fields. This first half of the road is in fair condition, but at the present time is deeply covered by snow, so much so that if there were sleds available for the purpose freight and passengers could be carried more advantageously that way than by wagons. After leaving Four Mile, where the horses are changed, the road is among the mountains continuously until Fremont is reached. Of this part of the road it is safe to say that it is passable, but it is not safe to say very much more. The great difficulty at present seems to be that there is much snow and ice, not evenly distributed enough to make sledding possible, but in places causing the wheels to slide badly and often causing wheels to break from this cause. Along the length of the road are a number of sleds and wagons, obvious … of misfortune in this way. The county has a number of men now at work upon this part of the road, and considerable improvements may be expected soon, though it cannot of course be put in first class shape until the snow leaves in the spring. There are not many gulches to be crossed on the road and the crossings are for the most part in fairly good shape.

The town of Fremont is visible for some distance before reaching it, and the road descends to it from a high mesa, entering the town from the northwest. It is situated in a basin of about three quarters of a mile in diameter, at an elevation of nearly 10,[illegible] feet. Cripple creek runs through the lower end of the town, but Cripple creek as a runner is not a success. Perhaps this is a good reason for the name, but at any rate it is not larger than Shook's Run in this city. There are at present about eighty houses in Fremont and twenty more in course of erection, and as is not commonly the case, they are well distributed in different parts, instead of all being on a single street. Most of those now occupied are of logs, though lumber is being brought in as fast as possible, and used as fast as received. There are a few two-story houses being erected, but the others are one story and small. There are some tents, but not as many as might have been expected.

Every house in town is crowded, and by this is meant that it is crowded. The limit of the contents of any building at night is the limit of dimensions of floor space. The ready hospitality of the people provides a shelter for all comers, but intending visitors would do well to secure special accommodations in advance—if possible.

Prices are as yet low for a booming mining camp. The regular charge for lodging is fifty cents and the same is charged for meals. The hotels are all first class, because there is hardly more than one kind. Rents are high, a three-roomed house commanding $[illegible] a month rent, but even at this price the keepers of lodging houses are making a good thing.

There are about 1500 people who get their mail at the postoffice which the government wants to call something other than Fremont. Of this number a third are scattered out among the hills prospecting and doing work on the different claims. It is difficult to make an exact estimate of this because the camp extends over so large an area of such broken country. There are twenty five people on an average who enter the camp daily, and the stages carry back about one-third of this number. These latter include the sight-seers and also many who are leaving temporarily and intend to return as soon as the spring opens.

Lots are selling at $300, $350 and even as high as $500. These are the same that were readily obtainable a short time ago at $5[illegible] and under. Then the holders were anxious to sell; now it is not easy to make trades even at the prices given above.

Wages are not very high. Carpenters receive $3.50 for eight hours' work, and miners get from $2.50 to $3.00 a day.

At a meeting of the miners held on Friday, the camp was organized into a district and the boundaries were defined as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 22, tp. 14 s., r. 70 w., thence east on the section line to the northeast corner of section 24, tp. 14 s., r. 69 w., thence south on section line twelve miles to the southeast corner of section 13, tp. 16 s., r. 69 w., thence west on section line nine miles to the southwest corner section 15, tp. 16 s., r. 70 w., thence north twelve miles to the place of beginning, making the district nine miles by twelve. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the district.

Nearly the whole of the area of the district is already staked off and claimed. Many of the claims have already been developed to a considerable extent. Some of the principal ones are the Buena Vista, Washington, Blue Bell, Gold King, Great View, and several others, all of which have shown rich deposits, or veins of gold, at a depth of from ten to thirty feet, and growing better as the depth increases. There are a dozen or more others partially developed that show large deposits of porphyritic quartz, bearing gold. Hundreds of other claims also show encouraging indications, but it is impossible to form any judgment concerning these owing to their undeveloped condition.

The mines already mentioned are located on Cripple creek and its tributaries. Several very promising discoveries have also been made on Wilson creek, which is about five miles distant from Fremont, and a large number of men have their permanent residence there.

There are thousands of acres of placer ground in this region, but owing to the scarcity of water the richest and best grounds have not even creek beds upon them. It is said that water can be secured at a distance of ten miles.

There are plenty of opportunities for men of means to buy an interest in claims which are yet only partially developed at reasonable figures. The money received in this way by the prospectors for … interests is almost without exception used in developing the claims.

There is no doubt that the people who are now at Cripple Creek have unbounded faith in the future of the camp and intend to stay with it. There is a noteworthy … of the spirit of speculation, and the … and honesty of the good … cannot be questioned.

THE GAZETTE … ready sale and … accuracy and completeness … of the district … the fact that the paper had shown great enterprise and promptness for the new camp. Arrangements were completed for giving to the … of THE GAZETTE the latest and most reliable news from Cripple Creek and also for supplying the paper to the camp at the very earliest moment possible.

The sentiment at Cripple Creek is largely in favor of the opening by the county of the Bear creek road, … being the opinion that this will be the shortest and best road to the camp.

So far Cripple Creek has fulfilled every expectation. There have been no disappointed hopes, and the progress is, for the time, remarkable. It has only to continue in the way that it has been going to achieve great success, and to become what we all hope it may be—one of the greatest gold producing districts in the country.

CAMP NOTES.

Regular Correspondence.

The roads are still in the same condition, and every day bring news of horses falling and wagons breaking down, but so far no serious accident has happened, thanks to good luck rather than good management.

Mr. Sills, the man who expects to be postmaster in Squaw Gulch, denies the report that they are not to have a postoffice, and says that the only objection made at Washington, D. C., was to the effect that the name submitted, Oreline, would not do, as there is a city in California named that, and Colo. and Cal. were too much alike and likely to cause confusion, so he has sent them a new name.

Mr. Mohler of Huerfano street is going to transfer his stock of groceries to Fremont and also open a lumber yard. Mr. Mohler was up here Tuesday looking after his interest on Grouse mountain, but the hole being full of snow, was unable to see much. He expresses himself as very much pleased with the prospects of the camp.

Mr. Henry Dennis sold one of his claims, The Little Alice, to some Pueblo parties for $800. He is about to start a place of business along with Sam Brassaw in Squaw Gulch, and expects to be ready the middle of next week.

Mr. Donalds has also put in a stock of groceries in Squaw Gulch and is enjoying a very good trade.

Mr. William Hall, of Colorado Springs, sold a fourth interest in one of his claims to a lady of the same place for $400. Mr. Hall is working on his claim, "The First Installment," and is getting out some very good mineral.

Mr. Chas. Milton has completed the survey on the new toll road from Canon City and returned here this evening. He reports the work on the road going on very rapidly.

The county commissioners have commenced to repair the road from Florissant.

The number of new arrivals does not abate, even the severe weather not having any effect on them, for on an average five stages arrive every day.

Mr. Robert Martin and Miss Annie Foster were married at the residence of Mr. John Lennox, New Year's eve, by Rev. Richard Montague. Mr. Martin is one of the most popular members of the city police force and his bride a very estimable young lady.

Marriage licenses were issued Monday to J. C. McMahon, of Denver, and Miss Percy Tessell, of Lander, Wyoming; to Geo. B. Wynn, of Divide, and Miss Dora E. Straughn, of Divide.

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